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The Bombay Gazette

No. 53,253—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
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"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904 Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
13th Aug.	VICTORIA	6522	EGYPT	7912
20th "	ARABIA	7903	......	......
27th "	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7912
3rd Sep.	BALLAARAT	4890	......	......
10th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9500
17th "	VICTORIA	6522	......	......
24th "	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10509
1st Oct.	ORIENTAL	5284	......	......
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6898
15th "	PERSIA	7951	......	......
22nd "	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
29th "	ARABIA	7903	......	......

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th July, 1904.

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GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
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CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Grionnet	8th Sep. 1904.
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	6th Oct. 1904.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	Gregorj	3rd Nov. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "CALEDONIEN," 4,248 tons, Captain Gregorj, to sail on or about the 19th August 1904.

For further Particulars apply to

J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Oct. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,895	27th Aug 1904
† NIPPON	D. Mistrorigo	6,317	8th Oct. "

† Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 160.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co, at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,095	27th Aug. 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street,
Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "Dumba," 1,700 tons, on SATURDAY, 13th August, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "Kerbela," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 16th Aug. at 10 a. m., calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "Kola," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 18th Aug, at 10 a.m.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY, via BERBERA AND ADEN.

S. S. "Lindula," 3,400 tons, on or about 13th Aug. (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quillimane and Mozambique.)

FOR MORMUGAO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "Loodiana," 3,300 tons, on or about 24th Aug.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Nowshera," 2,800 tons, on or about 19th Aug.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 11th August, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

For Freight, Passage, or other Particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 11th August, 1904.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. REICHSTAG	2085	Ihle	27th Aug 1904
S. S. SULTAN	2084	Burmeister	8th Sept 1904
S. S. SOMALI	2655	Volkertsen	26th do.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
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24, Medows Street, Bombay, 5th August, 1904.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Aug. 1904.
LEVANZO	5,000	F. Viola	15th Sept. 1904.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Oct. 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815 ; 2nd Class, Rs. 525, Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Aug. 1904.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Sept. 1904.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Oct. 1904.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

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THE WINE MERCHANTS OF INDIA.
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C. P. & CO.'S

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SAMUEL ALLSOPP & SONS'
Celebrated
"RED HAND" BRAND
ALE and STOUT.

PURE CIDER CO.'S
CIDER.

GAELIC "OLD SMUGGLER,"
WHISKY, Very popular.

C. P. & Co.'s "LA TORRE"
SHERRY.
A NATURAL SOLERA.

SAMUEL ALLSOPP & SONS'
LAGER BEER.

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BAHADUR

CIGARS.

THEY HAVE

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DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

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Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

THE "CAMPAIGN" WATCH

No. II.

CRYSTAL FACE Rs. 23; HUNTING CASE Rs. 25.

When we say there is no Watch more recommendable at the price, we speak not only as practical experts, but from the reports invariably received from purchasers. Thousands are to-day recording faithfully the time in all parts of India.

The Cases are PURE NICKEL to wear white throughout, which will wear off and look unchangeable in colour and ozidize. **Rs. 23** and consequently guaranteed not merely a wash of silver, shabby in a month, but not in the least likely to

THE MOVEMENT which is constructed on the most sound principles is jewelled in all essential parts. Carefully adjusted LEVER escapement. Compensation balance, indestructible keyless attachment.

Exact diameter two inches. Thickness 5-8 inch. Dial 1 & 5-8 inch.

IF INSTEAD OF HUNDREDS, we were selling only dozens, the "Campaign" Watch could not be supplied at anything like Rs. 23——Merit alone has made this demand.

Complete in case with spare mainspring and glass, open face, Rs 23, Hunting Rs. 25.

WARRANTED TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE **S. & CO.** MARK

	Rs.	a.
30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay...	11	14
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post	3	0
6 1-lb. tins do. do. do. do.	5	10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA,

APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE

MONGINI BROTHERS

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

MONGINI BROTHERS FOR ICES.
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MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CONFECTIONERY.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

NOTICE.

TO PRINTERS, NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS in BOMBAY for Messrs. V. & J. FIGGINS, Type Founders, London, and respectfully beg to call the attention of Printers, Newspaper Proprietors and others to their SPECIMENS of TYPES which comprise the most useful assortment of BOOK, NEWSPAPER, JOBBING and ORNAMENTAL TYPES in the Trade.

LARGE STOCK READY FOR DELIVERY.

H. J. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

BENGER'S
FOOD FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, and the AGED.

GOLD MEDAL,
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The BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL says:—
"Benger's Food has, by its excellence, established a reputation of its own."

From an Eminent Surgeon:—
"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

Benger's Food is sold in TINS by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GENERAL AVERAGE S. S. "TIENTSIN."

A GENERAL AVERAGE has now been declared on account of the Fire on s. s. "TIENTSIN", during the voyage between Colombo and Bombay in July, and Consignees having any Claims to make under the General Average on account of water damage to Cargo are required to lodge them at once. The report of the survey on damaged Cargo held by Lloyd's Surveyor can be seen on application at P. and O. Company's Office, Fort.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent,
P. and O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 10th August, 1904.

POONA FOURTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 20th AUGUST, 1904.

OWNERS are REMINDED that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P. M. on MONDAY, 15th August, 1904.

CURSETJEE DHUNJEESHAW,
for Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 10th August, 1904.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on MONDAY, the 29th August, 1904, at 9-30 P. M.

A. H. DEANE,
Hony. Secretary.

25th July, 1904.

AUCTION NOTICE.

TO be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard on MONDAY, the 15th August, 1904, and following days, commencing at 2 P.M., a quantity of old Marine and Naval Stores, consisting of Brass, Copper and Lead (old), Cordage, Canvas, Blocks, Chain, Cable and Rigging, Boats, Drums, Empty Casks, Packing Cases, &c., &c.

The Stores will be ready for inspection of intending purchasers on the 8th August.

TERMS OF SALE.—A deposit of 25 per cent. is to be immediately paid as the lots are knocked down and the remainder to be paid and the articles cleared away on or before the fifteenth day after sale; otherwise either the deposits will be forfeited and lots re-sold for the benefit of the State, or ground-rent charged at Rs. 2 per diem. for each lot, or part of a lot, not removed within the time allowed, unless the time has for special reasons been extended.

2. No Dockyard employe will be permitted to purchase Stores at the Auction Sales in the Dockyard.

For further particulars apply to the Marine Storekeeper.

G. H. HEWETT,
Director, Royal Indian Marine.

R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 18th July, 1904.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

WANTED FOR THE LOCOMOTIVE DEPARTMENT.

A DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT. Salary Rs. 1,250 rising to Rs. 1,400 a month. Candidates should be about 35 years of age, and must have had a thorough general as well as technical education, and have been trained in the shops of a large railway or locomotive builder in England.

Preference will be given to Candidates who have had responsible charge in the Running Department and also experience in Foundry and Shop Work.

The applicant selected will be required to pass a medical examination by the Company's Chief Medical Officer before appointment.

Applications in writing with a brief record, in chronological order, of the applicant's career with copies (not originals) of testimonials, addressed to the LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT, Jamalpur, East Indian Railway, will be received up to 31st August, 1904.

J. DOUGLAS,
Agent.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed...	Rs. 15,00,000
Reserved Fund	" 16,50,000
Uncalled Capital ...	" 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
" J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Mr. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms :—

2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ " " minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	5 per cent.
" 1 Year	4½ "
" 6 Months	4 "
" 3 "	3½ "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 20th July, 1904.

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CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES.
Our "A. 1" & "ELEPHANT" Brands
Challenge Competition.

COUPE & CO.'S STEEL WHEELS
WITH
GUNMETAL and MALLEABLE IRON HUBS.

CARRIAGE SUNDRIES
consisting of
SPRINGS, AXLES, LAMPS, HOODSTOCKS, SHAFTS, HOOD LEATHERS, LEATHER CLOTH, etc., etc.

SADDLERY GOODS.
HARNESSES, SADDLES, BITS, & CURBS, HEAD COLLARS, KNEE CAPS, BOOTS, BUCKLES, REINS, etc., etc.

LARGE STOCK ALWAYS KEPT.
PRICES MODERATE.

Apply to
GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & CO.,
67, Meadow Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps. Artistic but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 35 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

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WANTED PERSONS, desirous to learn Commercial Correspondence and Precis Writing, to arrange hours with an experienced gentleman. Apply to Box "No. 1234 A" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED by an ENGLISH LADY, situation as GOVERNESS in a good family, or Companion to lady. Capable of teaching French, Music, Drill, etc. Would travel.—Address "Z." care of this office.

PIANOS!! PIANOS!!! Special Models for India. For cash or monthly payment system. Exceptional Offer. LYRIC STORES, 22, Medows St., Fort, opposite R. C. Chapel.

PUNKAH PULLEYS.—The Simplex is the most perfect and the Cheapest Silent Punkah Pulley in the market. It requires no oil or attention for more than a year and will outlast a dozen other cheap pulleys. Price Rs. 3. Liberal Trade Discount to Wholesale Dealers. Sole Manufacturers, C. JOST and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Bombay.

IN CONSTANT USE FOR 10 YEARS.—Mrs. M. Blyth, Colaba, says :—Singer's Family Machines had been in constant use for 10 years, for both heavy and light work, and only cost me few annas for trifling repairs.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Monsoon Weather.—The splendid lighting of RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' STUDIO, Nippon Building, Hornby Road, enables them to secure the finest results in Portraiture during the cloudy weather.—Lift always available.

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates. Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review, &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

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The Comprehensive Criminal Digest, 1862—1899.

BY
CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL B.A., LL.B.
Subordinate Judge, Dholka; First Class Magistrate Ahmedabad.

THIS Digest contains all the criminal cases decided by the four High Courts and the unchartered High Courts in the Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, and Burma, reported in the four series of the Indian Law Reports, Bengal Law Reports, Madras H. C. Reports, Bombay H. C. Reports, N. W. P. High Court Reports, Calcutta Law Reports, Indian Jurist, Weekly Reporter, Haye's Reports, Hyde's Reports, Marshall's Reports, Coryton's Reports, Agra H. C. Reports, Moore's Indian Appeals, Criminal Rulings of the Bombay High Court, Calcutta Weekly Notes, Bombay Law Reporter, Joy Govind Shome's Reports, Bourke's Reports, Burma Select Judgments, Punjab Records, Central Provinces Reports, and Oudh Select cases, together with important cases from 1802 to 1862 decided by the SUDDER FOUJDAREE ADAWLUT and NIZAMUT ADAWLUT. It contains rulings from more than 300 volumes, while the greatest existing digest contains rulings from about 158 volumes only. It contains a complete index of all cases followed, overruled, or otherwise judicially noticed in these reports.

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BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 12, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED CARDAMOMS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 P.M. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Prince's Dock, Shephard and Co. K. Shed, on account of the underwriters,

Ex. S. S 'Tientsin'

G. B. D.—15 bags damaged cardamoms.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 8 Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass, crockery and platedware, drawing room suites, drawing room cabinets, glass door almyras, marble top dressing and wash hand tables, one English chiming clock by James McCabe, Royal Exchange London, first rate pictures and oleographs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, etc. etc, the property of Major C TRITTON.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p. m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises the whole of the building materials of Houses Nos. 1, 24-25 junction of Mahomedkhan Pakhady and New Bengalpura, 28-30, New Bengalpura, and 103-114 Duncan Road and 64 Lohar Chawl.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 12th August, 1904.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

Furniture such as drawing-room, set of sofas and chairs, sliding dining table, 3 light K. O. lamp, easy and light chair, teapoys, brass double bedsteads, chest of drawers, writing dressing and wash-hand tables.

1 mahogany cottage piano by Soundy and Co.
1 ebonized miniature semi-grand piano by Soundy and Co
1 Chubb's safe, 26 by 20 by 20 inches on stand.
1 Chubb's safe, 24 by 18 by 18 inches on stand.
10 extra thick jail made coir mats of different sizes.
10 cases Noe's Wine.

On account of the concerned, ex S. S. Malta—
A. 1-50—50 bags each 2 cwts plumbago flying-dust.
S. 1—1 bag 2 cwt plumbago chips.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Haji Alli Mohmad Aboo of Cutlery Bazaar.

77 H T H A 2146-2420—75 cases paper toys.
358 I M A, 358 II M D—2 cases money purses.

AT 2 P. M.

Several gents bicycles by different makers.
1 French-polished office shigram.
1 light dog-cart.
1 rubber-tyred light victoria.
1 glass-front double-seated brougham.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN OLD NAGPADA STREET.

On FRIDAY, the 26th Inst at 4, p. m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Messrs. Haji Sidick Haji Ibrahim and Ibrahim Haji Sidick, the Executors of the last Will and Testament of Hawabai widow of Salley Mahomed Haji Elias deceased, the undermentioned landed property viz ;—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground containing by admeasurement 259 square yards or thereabouts together with the tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward Nos. 3261-3262 and street Nos. 2-6-8-10, all which premises are situate at and on the North side of old Nagpada Street in the Island of Bombay in the city and Registration District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the east by the property of Shaikh Emam Kulagnir, on or towards the west partly by the property of Hassum Hamin partly by the property of Meeya Fateh Mahomed bin Kalayakhan partly by a sweeper's passage and partly by the property of Memon Abba Essa, on or towards the North by the said sweeper's passage and on or towards the South by the said old Nagpada Street or new Bengalpoora street and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said executors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co solicitors for the Executors or to the undersigned.

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Alexandra House, near the Taj Mahal Palace Hotel, Mereweather Road, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, by John Roberts, Wimbridge and others, platedware, crockery and glassware, cottage piano, Gent's Beeston Humber first grade bicycle, lady's first grade Singer's bicycle, Jail-made cane chairs, table ornaments, pictures, carpets, windproof lamps, etc., the property of ALFRED MULL, Esq.;

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale,

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 12th August, 1904.

ASK TO SEE THE NEW
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MACHINE.
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A Necessary Adjunct to every Up-to-date Office,
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Berndorf, in Austria

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IT is now more than 25 years since the BERNDORF GERMAN SILVER WARE was first introduced to the Indian Markets, and it has since stood the best for high quality, whilst Dealers and Metal Workers alike appreciate its never varying, uniform outturn and high reliability.

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At the same time the attention of Indentors is directed to the Berndorf special

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as per annexed sketch which registered mark may be struck on each sheet or Wire Ticket IN ADDITION to any other stamp (such as the Queen's Head) or name, which Indentors may desire, but they should beware of imitations.

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Capital (paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund (in Government Paper)	Rs. 19,00,000

Head Office : SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS :

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

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RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

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The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

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BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

R. NICOLL,
Acting Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Capital (paid up) Rs. 31,89,950.
HEAD OFFICE :—Calcutta.
BRANCHES :—Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.
SUB-AGENCIES :—Amritsar, Mooltan and Murree.

RATES OF INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS :

For 6	months	4 per cent.	p. a.
" 12	"	5 "	p. a.
" 2	years	5½ "	p. a.

Our SPECIAL RATES for SHORT PERIOD, DEPOSITS of Rs. 1.000 and upwards may be ascertained on application.

Sums of not less than Rs. 10 are received as subscription in PRUDENTIAL or "HOME PASSAGE" Deposit accounts which carry interest at 5 per cent. p. a., compounded half-yearly. Cheques, etc., on Towns where the Bank has Branches, also Currency Notes of any Circle, are credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards, and receive 2 per cent. p. a. upon the daily balance, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 is maintained.

For further particulars and Rules, apply to the Head Office or Branches.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 3rd May. 1904.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE :
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£500,000

HEAD OFFICE :
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Eliya,	Mombassa
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	9,320,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	400,000

Head Office :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

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THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road. Fort, Bombay

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 65,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager,

London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
Wm. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
Wm. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
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CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
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FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

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LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

Capital...Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

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Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

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Wm. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

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THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS are warranted to cure in either sex, all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company. Lincoln, England.

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A GINNING FACTORY, of 54 Gins with Engine and Boiler complete, in working order, at DHORAJI in GONDAL STATE (Kathiawar), is TO BE SOLD by Public Auction, on the 6th SEPTEMBER, 1904, at DHORAJI. The Building with Ground and Godowns can be rented. Further particulars on application to the Undersigned.

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First insertion	As. 8 per line
Second do	" 6
Third do	" 3

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" BI-WEEKLY EDITION,

To Subscribers—

In Bombay.		Up-Country.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	" 6	Half-yearly	" 7-8
Quarterly	" 3	Quarterly	" [illegible]

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY,
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	" 6
Quarterly	" 3

Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette."

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, AUGUST 10.

SECURITIES—

3 1-2 per cent. Consols	£88 1-16	=	unchanged
3 do. Rentes	£98	=	do
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£104 1-2	=	do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£66 1-8	=	— 1-16

SILVER—

Spot in London	26 13-16	=	+ 1-16
2 months hence	26 5-8	=	+ 1-16
Spot in New York	58 1-4	=	— 1-4

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·26	=	+ 1-2
Berlin	20·47 1-2	=	+ 1-2
New York Demand	4·88 1-2	=	+ 1-8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3	per cent =	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3	per cent =	do
6 " " "	3 1-4	per cent =	do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 1-4	per cent =	do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3-4	per cent =	do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	2 7-8	per cent =	do
7 day market loans	2 7-8	per cent =	do

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £1,25,000.

At the Periodical biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 60,00,000

Rs.	27·60	were allotted to	Calcutta
Rs.	23·30	do	Bombay
Rs.	5·20	do	Madras
Rs.	56·60	At 1s. 4d.	

Minimum rate received 3½ per cent. Average rate 16·00.

Telegraphic Transfers—

Rs.	3·40	were allotted to	Calcutta.
Rs.	nil	do	Bombay
Rs.	nil	do	Madras
Rs.	3·40	At 1s. 4 1-32d.	

Minimum rate received 3½ per cent. Average rate 16·09.

Total amount sold during the week Rs. 60,00,000

Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 60,00,000

METALS—

Copper Braziers 67.

Yellow metal 6 1-8.

RUBBER—

Para Rubber 5 1 sellers.

WHEAT—

White Delhi 30 1-2 A.-S. sellers } quieter.

Red Karachi 28 1-2 A.-S., sellers

RAPESEED—

Yellow Guzerat 35 1-2 A.-S., sellers } quieter.

Yellow Cawnpore 35 S.-O. sellers

LINSEED—

Linseed Bold 36 1-4 S.-O. Sellers easier.

COFFEE—

Coffee in New York, 7 3-4.

FREIGHT—

Coals—Cardiff to Bombay Canal 8s. 3d, value.

TALLOW.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	25 6
Finest Australian Mutton Tallow	26 6

Tone—firm and more enquiry.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester steady. Total sales 6,000. Spot 6·02—6. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 7-16 unchgd. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 8,000. Arrivals closed quiet.

Aug.-Sept. 5·60 —1	Sept.-Oct. 5·40 —5	Oct.-Nov. 5·32 —4
Nov.-Dec. 5·31 —3	Dec.-Jan. 5·26 —3	Jan.-Feb. 5·25 —3
Feb.-Mch. 5·25 —3		Mch-Apl. 5·25 —3

Receipts at U. S. Ports	1,000
Do. last year	300
Exports to Great Britain	nil
Do. do Continent	1,000

In New York—

Spot	10·65 unchanged.
Futures, month of December	9·76 + 6
Do. do. March	9·83 + 5

In New Orleans—

Spot	10 3-8 unchanged
Futures, month of Sept.	9·85 + 5
Do. do. Dec.	9·58 + 4
Tone at close	firm.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Wednesday, 10th August, 1904:—

Cotton	598	bales.
Wheat	12,568	cwts.
Linseed	4,875	"
Rape, Rai and Mustard	8,377	"
Gingellyseed	143	"
Poppyseed	2,550	"
Groundnuts	264	"
Castorseed	8,757	"
Rice	1,061	"
Myrabollams	4	"
Cottonseed	417	"
Mowraseed	6,711	"
Gram	1,148	"
Joowar	8,719	"
Maize	nil	

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, AUGUST 11.

Exchange—Tone quiet but steady.

Bank T.T.				1s-3 31-32d.
Bank Demand				1s-4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.				1s. 4 3-16d.
Do	6	do	do	1s. 4 5-16d
French Francs	3	do	do	170 1-4
Marks	3	do	do	138 1-4
Hongkong	30	Days' Sight		135 1-2
Shanghai	30	do	do	189
Japan	30	do	do	149

Government Paper—3 1-2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash	99-3
1st Settlement 31 August	99-0

Money Market, Tone easy.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England	since 21st	April	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do 16th	June	3	do
Bank of Bengal	do 23rd	June	3	do
Bank of Madras	do 6th	July	4	do

SEEDS—

	Rs. a p.		
Linseed.—Tone weak			
Ready	5 14 0	to	5 15 0
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5 4 0	to	5 3 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5 12 0		
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5 13 0		
Poppyseed.—Tone weak			
Ready	5 15 0		
Castorseed—Tone quiet.			
Ready	24 0		

WHEAT.—Tone steady.

Soft Red Ahmedabad	Rs. 28 1-2
Club, No. 1	Rs. 29 0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone		steady.
Estimated sales	bales	6,000
Imports	do	Nil

Aug.-Sept. 5·62 +2	Sept.-Oct. 5 42 +2	Oct.-Nov 5·34 +2
Nov.-Dec. 5·13	Dec.-Jan. 5·28 +2	Jan.-Feb. 5·27 +2
Feb.-Mar. 5·27 +2	Mar.-April 5·27 +2	

COTTON.—Market steady and unchanged for ready. Sutta bazaar quotations an Rs. 2 higher per new crops.

COINAGE OF BRITISH INDIAN GOVT. COINS.

The following is the statement of Silver Operations at the Bombay Mint from 1st August to 7th August:—In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.

RECEIPTS—	
Purchased silver	...
Withdrawn and uncurrent coin from Treasuries, &c	1
Native States coin	...
Total	1
COINAGE—	
New Rupees delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department	7
New Rupees made over to Native States	...
Total	7
BALANCE OF GOVT. BULLION AND COIN—	
New coin ready for delivery	2
Government Bullion	99
Withdrawn and uncurrent coin	6
Total	107

COINAGE OF BRITISH DOLLARS.

Receipts of Bullion for Dollar Coinage	...
Dollars Coined and paid over	...
Closing Balance of Bullion	...

POONA RACES.

HORSES STRUCK OUT.

THIRD EXTRA MEETING SATURDAY, 13TH AUG.

The Maiden Hurdle Plate—Rossi, Vienard, Gnullo, Mimosa and Marry.

The Hopeful Plate—Young Kaiser and Orme.

The Monsoon Plate—Salama and Sugger.

The Beginners Plate—Splendour, Jan Alum and Zurriff.

The Pony Hurdle Plate—Spots.

The Welter Plate—Saate and Miss Villiers

How to Keep Cool.

All who suffer from the prevailing heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening effect is Simply Magical.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of local Substitutes all of which are inferior in Composition and in Strength. Ask for and insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strickly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MCGINN—July 29, at Dharmsala, Punjab, the wife of Sub-Conductor McGinn, S T C, Sikkim Mission Force, of a son.

DEATH.

LANCASTER-SUTTON—July 26, at Mussoorie, suddenly, Henry Rodolph, late of the Public Works Dept, Burma, eldest son of the late Rodolph William Lancaster-Sutton, C E.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 40m., Sun sets, 6h. 30m. High water, 11-50m., 11-51a. Low water, 5-4m., 5-47a.

Colaba High School "At Home" Exhibition Drill at 4-30 to 6-30 p.m.

Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana vs. Poona Gymkhana.

MUSIC.—The band of the 121st Pioneers will not play at the Esplanade Band Stand, this evening.

M. N. PETIT'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during last month was 5,087, the daily average being 164. The total of new patients was 819.

LAD-MANDAL:—A meeting of this Mandal will be held this evening at 8 o'clock at Lad-Wadi near C. P. Tank when Pandit Deen Dayal Sharma will speak on the "Duties of Banias."

DINNER SIR P. M. MEHTA.—The Islam Club at Chowpatty will entertain the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta to dinner on Monday the 29th instant. The Hon. Mr. Justice Badrud-din Tayebji, the President of the Club will occupy the Chair.

A STREET ACCIDENT.—Bhagirthi, a Hindu woman, aged sixty years, residing at Gilder Street, while attempting to cross the Falkland Road near the Tardeo Bridge, on Wednesday afternoon, was accidentally knocked down by a victoria belonging to Dadabhoy Framji Mistry and driven by coachman Balloo Bhowani. The woman received a wound one inch and a half long on the head. She was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where she has been detained.

DEATH OF A SARASWAT LEADER:—The Gowd Saraswat community of Bombay, writes a correspondent, have to mourn the untimely death of Mr. Dwarkanath Moreshwar Sanzgiri which took place on Wednesday night at the house of Mrs. Radhabai Atmaram Sagoon (Palao Road) after a short illness. The deceased was connected with the Saraswat Samooha ever since it was founded, and always took a prominent part in its affairs. He leaves a widow and four daughters and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss.

BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, W. Miles, a European, was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of furniture of the value of Rs. 138, the property of one Mahomed Baloo, a dealer in furniture. The evidence showed that the accused hired the furniture from the complainant on the 17th July for Rs. 8 per mensem. On the 1st instant, the complainant received certain information in consequence of which he made a complaint to the police against the accused. The police on inquiries recovered the furniture from the shop of one Cassum Jaffer at Null Bazaar, to whom the accused had sold it for Rs. 45. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 75 or in default to suffer two months' rigorous imprisonment.

SUICIDE OF A PARSEE BROKER.—In the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, yesterday, Mr. J. M. Payne Acting Coroner conducted an inquiry relative to the death of Rustomji Jehangir Reporter, a Parsee broker, aged 52, who had committed suicide by administering to himself a poisonous dose of opium. The evidence showed that the accused resided with his family in Hornby Road, Fort, and was very much depressed on account of his having suffered heavy losses in business transactions and by reading a report about it in a local vernacular paper. At eleven o'clock on Wednesday night his wife Aimai woke upon hearing stertorous breathing and on going to her husband found him unconscious. Doctors were called who declared that he had taken opium, and should be removed to the hospital. A short time after his admission into the hospital, the unfortunate man died. A verdict of sucide was recorded.

SUFFERING AND SUICIDE.—At Baboola Tank Road, yesterday, Mr. J.M. Payne, Acting Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Succaram Ragoo, a Hindu, aged about thirty years. The evidence showed that the deceased was a woodcutter and lived with his brother Pandoo at Oomercarry. He had been suffering from fever for some days past and was delirious. He occasionally ran away from home and had to be brought back. He was missed from home on Wednesday morning and while a search for him was in progress, a Hindu syce discovered his body in a well near the stables off Baboola Tank Road. It appeared that the syce was drawing water from the well, when his bucket accidentally fell in and sank. He dragged the well for the bucket, when to his surprise up came the body. He at once dropped the body and went and informed the police. The Jury returned a verdict of suicide.

TORTURING THEIR BULLOCKS.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Hassan Mahomed and Nurmahomed Mussa were charged by an S. P. C. A. agent with cruelly torturing their bullocks. It appeared from the evidence that the accused had yoked the animals to their oil mills in Ghogari Mohola yesterday morning though they had been badly suffering from swellings, and open tumours on their necks and general weakness. The animal belonging to the first accused was so weak and emaciated that it could not walk even properly. While they were being marched to the Court, the bullock belonging to the first accused fell down on the ground somewhere near the Crawford Market and it was found necessary to send for an ambulance from the Sakarbai Hospital for animals, in Parel to remove the animal. His Worship sentenced the first accused to pay a fine of Rs. 20 and ordered his animal to be sent to the Pinjrapole. The second accused was find Rs. 5 and his animal was ordered to be sent to the hospital for treatment.

MASTER AND SERVANT.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Khimji Karsonji, a Hindu, appeared on warrant to answer the charge of criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 4,789 being the amount of rents recovered by him on behalf of his master, Ibrahim Mahomedali Rowji, residing in Khoja Mohola, Bombay. Mr. Acworth, of Messrs Little and Company, solicitors, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Spencer, pleader, appeared for the defence. The complainant stated in his information that he was a landed proprietor and the accused was in his employ as a Mehta for about three years and a half. The accused recovered rents from the complainant's tenants, and in some instances he had not paid or credited the amounts thus recovered to the complainant in his books. On examining his account books and from the inquiries made from the various tenants, he had discovered that the accused had misappropriated a total sum of Rs. 4,789 out of the rents recovered by him from the tenants of his several properties on his behalf during the course of the last two years. The complainant further stated that the accused was also recovering interest on his behalf and he had still to examine the accounts in regard thereto, and he anticipated defalcations in that also. The case stands adjourned.

ST. ISABEL'S (LADIES') CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION, KALBADEVI CIRCLE.—Mrs David Thomson, Honorary Secretary, begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the following donations towards the funds of this Circle from 1st Januaay to 30th June last. H H the Nizam of Hyderabad, G C B, G C S I Rs 200; The "Hathwa Raj" for the year 1904-1905 and H H Raja Bhuri Singh, C I E, each Rs 100; H H the Hon'ble Kanwar Sir Ranbir Singh, K C S I, and H H the Raja of Pudukkottai, each Rs 20; H E the Right Hon'ble Lord Lamington G C I E, Vacuum Oil Co. the Hon'ble Mr S W Edgerley, C I E, I C S, H H the Nawab Begum of Murshidabad, C I, H K-Rai Bahadur Boota Singh, D N G, Dr Burjorji Beramji, Khan Bahadur Kersasp Rustomjee Dadachanji, M A, LL B, and Dr Rashbeary Ghose, C I E, each Rs 10; Messrs John Dickinson and Co, Lt, R W H, Messrs H J Rustomjee and Co, Mr R J Tata, Colonel R Owen, Mr W Richardson, O G O, J A L, Mr P de Bure; A H S, Bombay Gas Company Lt, Mr E F Allum, K S P, R S P, Mr W A Chambers, Mr A S Framjee, E C B A, H C W, Mr J L Ruxton, Mr A Warren Jones, Mr. J J Marsland, Mr J W Hepworth, W H W, H B, W W P, Standard Oil Co. of New York, G M P, G M W, Mr Claude G Cotton, Mr S E Greaves Mr H R Greaves, Messrs Mongini Bros, Mr B H Hewett, Mr M H Muckba, Mr P B Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Mr H F Weston, Mrs M Nabert, Mr L Crawford, Mr Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, Mr Nurgess Dorabjee Patell, Mr R Fairnie, Mr A B Dunnett, Messrs Cowasjee Dinshaw and Bros, J S, Mr Kaikhosro Maneckjee Minocher Homji, Captain J Hand, F A R, St L W, the Hon'ble Mr Justice Budruddin Tyabji, N N W, Captain J McDonald, I M S, the Hon'ble Mr Basil Scott, Bar-at-Law, Mr A A Vlasto, the Hon'ble Sir L Jenkins, K C I E, Messrs Holland and Moos, Lt., for 1 year, E R S, Mr Sassoon J David, Mr Henry Gray, Mr F Masotti, J E N, Mr W D Mc Kewan, Mr W Llewellyn, C B L, P J F, Mr. Dorabjee Bomanjee Mody, C M C, Mr H R Dunk, Mr Jamsetjee Ardaseer Wadia, Mr Currimbhoy Ebrahim, B N and Co, Framjee Muncherjee Cama, Charity and W E C, each Rs 5 and various other items under Rs 5. Further contributions will be thankfully accepted and acknowledged.

ROW IN A PRINTING OFFICE.

A STRIKE AND AN ASSAULT.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. Kassondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Balkrishna Dhondu, a muccadum in the Paging Department of the "Times of India" Press, Bombay, appeared on summons to answer a charge of assault preferred against him by Mr. Byramji Cowasji, an overseer in the Binding Department of the same press. Mr. Velinker, pleader, appeared for the complainant and Mr. Spencer, pleader, defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused and the hands under him, about 16 in number, struck work on the 25th ultimo, on account of their application for promotion having been rejected by the press authorities. All those hands demanded to be paid off, and after some time each one of them was paid off. Subsequently the complainant was asked to take charge from the accused, and while he did that the accused claimed certain articles as his. The complainant referred the accused to Mr. G. B. Coleman, acting Business Manager of the press, upon which the accused lost his temper, wrenched the complainant's hands, pushed him and threw him down. Other persons working in the press interfered and prevented the accused from molesting the complainant more. The complainant reported the matter to Mr. A. F. Slater, Superintendent, Job Department, who gave evidence in corroboration.

The defence was that applications for promotion from men working in other departments were entertained by the authorities; but similar applications from the accused and men working under him were rejected. On the day in question when the complainant took charge from him a difference arose between the parties as to the ownership of certain tools. The accused claimed the tools as his and asked them to be returned to him. The complainant objected to his taking away the tools, and with the assistance of one Jagjivan Luxmidas threw him down and assaulted him. For this assault he had obtained a summons from his Worship against the complainant.

Mr. Velinker in addressing the Court drew the attention of the Magistrate to the fact that the accused and the men under him were paid off for going on strike. He said the central point to be decided in the case was that under the circumstances disclosed in the evidence who should have felt aggrieved and who must have been the assailant.

Mr. Spencer said that there was no doubt that his client was also assaulted, and he showed the marks to the Court when he filed an information for summons against the complainant. Because it was a prosecution from the "Times of India" and the press authorities wanted to make an example of the strikers, the Court should not be led away by the evidence given for the prosecution, but should take the incident in the light of six of one, and-half a dozen of the other. The accused had been in the service of the "Times of India" for a period of 20 years and there was not a single complaint of this sort against him up till now. He would, therefore, ask the Court to warn and discharge the accused in the case as well as in the cross-case.

The Magistrate in disposing of the case remarked that the evidence for the complainant was reliable and was further strengthened by the evidence of Mr. Slater. Bearing in mind, however, the trivial nature of the assault, he would fine the accused Rs. 3.

ALLEGED MISMANAGEMENT OF TRUST FUNDS.

SUIT BY A CO-TRUSTEE.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, at the High Court yesterday, passed a decree in the suit instituted by Dorabjee Dinshaw Adenwalla, as a trustee against Cowasjee Jehangir Watchagandy for an account in respect of certain trust funds, which were managed by Bai Bhikajee, late mother of the defendant. The Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. D. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Patel, appeared for the defendant. The facts of the case have already been reported. On the application of Mr. Davar, his lordship passed a decree which was consented to by the other side. By the terms of the decree, it was declared that the debt of Rs. 7,743 due by Jamasjee Ruttonjee Mistree was included in the consideration money of Rs. 27,000 paid for the leasehold premises at Wodehouse Road, Colaba, and assigned to the trustees by the deed of assignment of July 1894; that defendant, as executor of Bai Bhikajee, should pay out of her estate to the plaintiff Rs. 2,500, with interest at 3 1-2 per cent per annum from the 2nd December 1902, being the value with interest of five debentures of the Berar Manufacturing Company claimed in the suit; that the Maharani Ice Manufacturing Company having gone into liquidation before the death of Bai Bhikajee, neither the defendant nor the estate of Bai Bhikajee, was liable in respect thereof; that the plaintiff imputed no fraud to Bai Bhikajee nor imputed any concealment of books either by Bai Bhikajee or the defendant; that defendant, as such executor, should pay to plaintiff out of Bai Bhikajee's estate party costs not exceeding Rs. 3,500, any costs as between attorney and client to come out of trust estate; and that defendant's costs as between attorney and client should come out of the estate of Bai Bhikajee.

HINDUS AND THE PRESIDENCY MATCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You have stated your views on the all absorbing question of the day, viz, the claims of the Hindu Cricketers receiving recognition at the hands of the Presidency Europeans, and surely no one could now deny to the Hindus their well earned right to play the Parsees and the Presidency Europeans—a right secured by the hard fought struggles with the Parsees, who, as expected, will not even yet concede to the Hindus the well-deserved compliment of acknowledging them as their equals. The bug-bear of prestige comes in the way. May I take this oppotunity to advise the Bombay Hindus to take a lesson from the Parsees, who as soon as they hear of a promising Parsee cricketer in the mufussil do their best to give him a fair trial, watch his form with the bat and ball and in fact do everything to encourage him and bring him to the front. I am sorry to say the Hindus do nothing of the kind. Surely the Hindu Gymkhana could easily afford to unearth bowlers and batsmen from the moffusil, invite them to Bombay and try them in their contests with the Parsees. Poona alone would furnish them with one or two good rising bowlers, if they only tried.—Yours, &c.,

G. D. D.

AN excusably horticultural problem:—Why was Polly An Thus? Because Sweet William C'inerarin.

"GREAT Tie Shoot" is not the heading of an article contributed to a technical paper by a leading haberdasher. It is a contemporary's title for a column on Bisley.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. For the cure of debility, also liver and stomach complaints this inappreciable medicine is so well known in every part of the world, and the curse performed by its use are so wonderful, that it now stands pre-eminent above all other remedies, more particularly for the eurse of bilious and liver complaints, disorders of the stomach, dropsy, and debilitated constitution. The benefical effects of the Pills are so lasting that the whole system is renewed, the organs of digestion strengthened and a free respiration promoted. They expel from the secretive organs the morbid matter which produces inflamation, pani, fever, debelity and physical decay, thus annihilatind, by their purifying properties, the virulence of the most painful and devasting diseases.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall. Mr. James MacDonald presiding.

REPRESENTATION TO GOVERNMENT ON PLAGUE CHARGES.

The Corporation resumed the debate on the proposed representation to be made to the Government of India regarding a further contribution from Government for plague expenditure.

At the previous meeting the Hon Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta had moved "that the draft representation to the address of the Government of India urging the claims of the Municipality to further relief from the burden of plague expenditure, submitted by the committee be approved and the President be requested to address accordingly a representation to the Government of India through the Government of Bombay.

Mr. Hormusji Shapoorji Vakil said the Government of India had recently sanctioned twenty lakhs of rupees for the extension of water and drainage schemes in Simla. They had likewise sanctioned a grant to the Calcutta Municipality for the improvement of that city. But he submitted that the claims of the city of Bombay were stronger than those of Simla or Calcutta, in respect of plague expenditure. It was under the orders of Government that this Municipality had spent so much money on plague measures and therefore that body was entitled to recover its proper share from the imperial exchequer. About four years ago when the Municipality made a representation to Government in respect of plague charges it was stated that the financial position of the Government of India was not satisfactory and therefore it could not be entertained. But having regard to the facts that what was described as "prosperity budgets" had been presented to the public for the last three or four years, the Government would see their way to give their favourable consideration to the present representation.

The proposition on being put to the vote, was carried.

ROAD IMPROVEMENT AT DADAR.

The Corporation considered the report of their Committee regarding proposed improvement of the road between Lady Jamsetji Road and the Matunga Station. The committee in their report states:—The Commissioner gives an estimate amounting to Rs. 24,016 for metalling and lighting the whole road from the G. I. P. Railway Station to Lady Jamsetjee Road and for draining the part of it between the B. B. & C. I. Railway Station and Lady Jamsetjee Road. As the Committee found that the City Improvement Trust's Scheme No. V (Dadar-Matunga Scheme) crossed the land between the two railways, they thought it was not necessary for the Municipality to improve the road between the G. I. P. Railway and the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stations, and they accordingly obtained from the Commissioner an estimate for improving, lighting and draining (by means of a temporary open drain) the road between the B. B. and C. I. Railway Station and Lady Jamsetjee Road. This estimate, which amounted to Rs. 8 282, has been under Committee's scrutiny for some time. The Committee approve of the estimate and they proposed to recommend that, the works embodied therein should be carried out; but when they last met to consider the estimate, they were informed by one of their members that Government on reconsideration, were prepared to give their sanction to that portion of Scheme No. V which dealt with the area to the west of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, which they had previously declined to sanction, and that the scheme would be submitted by the Trust in a short time for the sanction of Government. In these circumstances the Committee are of opinion that further consideration of the proposed improvement of the road in question as well as of the other demands made by the Matunga Residents' Association, may remain in abeyance for the present.

Sir Balchundra Krishna moved that the report be approved and adopted and that a copy of the same be forwarded to the Commissioner with a request that he would report after six months what progress had been made by the City Improvement scheme No. 5.

The proposition was adopted.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY.

Consideration was given to the eighth report of the Committee appointed by the Corporation to assist the Commissioner in matters arising in connection with the purchase of the Tramways on the question of granting a fresh leave to the Bombay Telephone Company, giving permission to them to maintain their telephone wires over the public streets or other property vested in the Corporation. The report has been published.

he Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta moved that the report be adopted and that sanction be given to an agreement being made with the Telephone Company on the conditions stated in the report in addition to the conditions of the Corporation's previous agreement with the Company. He said the matter was carefully considered by the committee in consultation with the Commissioner and their solicitor Mr. Crawford, and they all came to the conclusion that the period of the agreement should be extended to twenty years on certain conditions. Under the conditions stated in the new lease the Telephone Company would be bound to lay underground telephone wires whenever called upon by the Commissioner to do so, having regard to the introduction of the electric tramways. The Telephone Company had asked for some concessions in the present scale of ground rent on the ground that they would have to incur large expenses in duplicating all their wires and resorting to an underground service over a considerable area; but the committee did not see their way to recommend any reduction in the present scale of rent.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin seconded the proposition which was adopted.

BUILDING OPERATIONS IN THE CITY.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola moved. "That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to submit the following information for each of the last 10 years, ending with 1903-1904:—1. The number of buildings constructed in the City showing in separate columns, the number of those (a) reconstructed and (b) newly constructed. 2, The number of additional floors added to existing buildings. 3. The number of houses declared unfit for human habitation and which remained unoccupied." He said the question of overcrowding in the city had been of late receiving great attention, and therefore it was desirable in the interest of public health to ascertain whether the buildings that were being constructed in the city were sufficient to meet the growing requirements and whether overcrowding was due to the desire of the people to live near their work or to their disinclination to occupy the chawls erected for them in the northern parts of the town, preferring to go and live with their friends and relations. The information asked from the Commisioner would enable them to solve these questions, when the question of overcrowding in the city was discussed.

The Hon. Sir P, M. Mehta seconded the resolution, which was, after some discussion, carried.

CLEANED AND UNCLEANED DRAINS.

In accordance with a notice of motion Dr, Dinshaw B. Master moved 'That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to give a list of all the pipe sewers, main sewers and storm-water drains that were cleaned during the last official year ending 1903-04, and also a list of those that were not cleaned. The reason why the latter where not cleaned, whether it was due to an insufficiency of staff and carts or to some other cause."

The motion was adopted

IMPROVEMENT OF ROAD ALIGNMENTS.

Mr. Fuzulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim moved:—'That the Commissioner be requested, with reference to Corporation Resolution dated the 22nd February 1904, to take such steps as will expedite the carrying out of the improvements of the road alignments opposite the Victoria Terminus, approved by the Corporation. That the Commissioner be further requested the consider the desirability and practicability of improving the road alignments at the western end of Cruickshank Road near the Money School, and to bring forward such proposals in the matter as he may deem necessary."

The proposition was agreed to.

JEWEL FILTERS.

On the motion of Dr. N. N. Katrak the following motion was adopted:—"That in view of the probability in the near future of additional filtering works being found necessary for the City, the Municipal Commissioner be requested to submit a report on the merits of the mechanical filters known as the Jewel Filters (the filtering capacity of which is claimed to be considerably greater than that of ordinary sand filters, and the cost considerably lower as compared with those of our ordinary slow working sand filters, and he be requested to try, if he thinks it necessary, an experimental plant either to be installed free of cost by the Jewel Experimental Filter Company, or to be constructed at the Municipal Workshops.'"

ALLEGED CORRUPTION IN MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENTS.

In accordance with a notice of motion Mr. Hormusji S. Vakil moved. "(a) That the attention of the Commissioner be invited to a paragraph in the "Times of India" of 27th July, and headed as "the Municipal Myrmidons", being an extract from the "Keiser-i-Hind" newspaper of the 24th July 1904, and he be requested to report how far the allegations and the charges against the Municipal servants made therein are correct, and if correct what steps he desires to take to remove the complaints." Mr. Hormusji at the out set read a portion of the article in question, which contained charges of corruption against the subordinate staff of the Municipality. He said what they had to determine was how far the allegation made against the superior as well as the subordinate staff were correct. There could not be the least doubt as to the identity of the writer. If the charges were true, it was the bounden duty of the Commissioner to investigate the matter and submit his report on it to the Corporation. If the charges were untrue he should take steps in the matter and prosecute the paper, which could very well defend itself and substantiate the charges made against the department.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia seconded the proposition.

The Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta, said he was not using unparliamentary language when he said that the resolution moved by Mr. Vakil was absolutely trifling with the good common sense and the dignity of the Corporation. Because some writer seemed to indulge in some general remarks about what he believed to be a state of things in a certain department, was it a good ground for a member of the Corporation to ask whether those general allegations were true or not? He considered the Corporation would be insulting the Commissioner if they asked him whether the allegations were true or false. The writer might be perfectly justified in indulging in remarks of such general character in the interests of public affairs; but to ask the head of the executive whether those remarks were true or otherwise, was to trifle with the good sense of the Corporation. He asked the Corporation to deprecate all discussion on the subject and to reject the proposition.

Mr. Hormusji in reply reminded the Corporation of a similar motion passed by that body, asking the Commissioner to state if certain allegations against a certain officer were true or otherwise. He was simply astounded to hear Sir Phorozeshah that it would be trifling with the Corporation and insulting the Commissioner, if the latter in his capacity as the head of the departments was asked to state if the charges of corruption and bribery made against his subordinates were correct or not. The subject like that could be brought to the notice of the head of the department in the only way in which he had done. The argument put forward by Sir Pherozeshah was very extraordinary and he (the speaker), asked members whether they would subscribe to it. If his motion was rejected, he would think that the honour of the Corporation was at an end.

The proposition on a division was lost, only three members voting in its favour and twenty-nine against it.

Mr. Hormusji Vakil further moved (b) That the attention of the Commissioner be also invited to the paragraphs headed (1) "How the Municipal prosecutions are originated"; (2) "A wrong system"; (3) Reform is wanted" in the same number of the "Kaiser-i-Hind" newspaper, and he be requested to state how far the allegations and charges against the Municipal servants are correct, and if correct what steps he desires to take to remedy the complaints." Mr. Hormusji read extracts from the articles in which the writer had made all sorts of allegations of bribery against Municipal servants. He said if the Corporation burked an inquiry, it would be a shame on their administration.

Dr. Sukhia seconded the proposition.

Dr. Dinshaw Master said it was to be regretted that such a proposition should have been brought forward, but as it was submitted to the Corporation, there was no other alternative for them but to ask the Commissioner to investigate the matter. Specific charges had been made and if they were found to be true remedial measures might be adopted.

Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtula thought the writer had done a public service by criticising the department.

Mr. Padhye thought the Corporation could not take any action on a newspaper article. It would be creating a bad precedent if they did so. The remarks were of a general charactar and as no specific charges had been made, no action could be taken in the matter. It would be a shameful waste of public time if they dealt with the matter.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji asked Mr. Hormusji to withdraw the proposition.

Dr. Sukhia said newspaper articles were noticed by public bodies, among them being the Legislative Council. Members of that body often based questions which they asked in the Council upon reports and articles appearing in newspapers. He hoped wiser counsels would prevail and members would vote in favour of the proposition.

Mr. Jamsetjee Wadia said the writer has done a public service by writing such an article. Mr. Hormusjee might have only brought the article to the notice of the Commissioner, and should have stopped there and not ask the Commissioner who was responsible for his subordinates, to make his report upon their actions.

Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir said that the writer had made general allegations of a sweeping character against the whole of the departments, including the Commissioner, and it would be idle to ask that officer to make his report upon the same.

Mr. Hormusji having replied on the debate the proposition was put to the vote and lost, eight members voting in favour and twenty-seven against it.

POWERS OF THE JOINT SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

On a former occasion a difference of opinion arose between Mr. Baptista and the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta, as to whether the Joint Schools Committee had power to create the office of one head and two assistant superintendents to visit and supervise the Municipal schools, to appoint persons to such offices, and to pay the salaries of such persons out of the school fund. The Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta Contended that the power to create the offices rested with the Joint Schools Committee and not the Corporation, whereas Mr. Baptista was of opinion that the Corporation had that power. At the suggestion of Sir Pherozeshah the Commissioner was asked to take joint opinion of counsel. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate-General and Mr. Lowndes gave their opinion as follows:—

"We are of opinion that by-law (8) confers on the School Committee ample power to create the offices in question, and we think that by-law is valid. We are also of opinion that under section 39 (7) of the Municipal Act, the Committee have power to pay the salaries of these superintendents out of the school fund. The powers to appoint particular persons as such superintendents is, we think, given to the Committee by section 39 (9) as well as by the by-law above referred to."

The Corporation then adjourned.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT WADHWAN.

A Wadhwan correspondent writing on Tuesday says:—To-day the prizes were distributed to the boys of the High School. The ceremony took place in the Chandra Bhuvan Mandap, the distribution taking place at the hands of Captain Beale. The Political Agent of Jhalawad and Mrs. Beale. A feature of the occasion, was the gift of fifty rupees cash by Captain Beale who last year promised, this sum to the student that ranked first among the boys of the Daji Raj High School. This prize was over and above others of the value in all of seventy-five rupees in the form of books, distributed from the State-Treasury. Captain Beale presided and among those present was H. H. the Thakore Saheb. The Head Master's report referred to the physical progress of boys, the introduction of religious education and the general prosperity of the school due to the brilliant results the institution achieved every year, especially in the Matriculation examination. A number of the boys then gave recitations in English, Sanskrit and Gujerati.

Thereafter the prizes were distributed by Mrs. Beale, aided by His Highness the Thakore Saheb. The Head Master then announced that the Chief Karbhari Saheb Mr. Balwantray H. Mehta offered an annual prize of twenty-five rupees to the student who ranked highest at the Matriculation examination in memory of his friend the late Karbhari Saheb, Mr. Samaldas Chhaganlal, to be called "The Samaldas English Prize." The proceedings were closed by an address from the President in which he praised the liberal interest of His Highness in the cause of education. Garlands were then distributed to the guests and the party dispersed amid cheers.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE, COMMANDING.

Bombay, August 12.

1 There will be shooting at the Colaba Range for the monthly Challenge Cup and Practice on Saturday afternoon next the 13th inst. from 4 p m.

2 The following having joined are taken on the strength and posted to "D" (The Pony) Troop:—D N Graham, W E Crum, S S Clarke, H L Richardson, F W Pettitt L Barraclough, D W Wilson, A E Oliver, R Wallace and G F D Tennant.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut.
Acting Adjt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. LAYARD DUNLOP, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, August 12.

1 Extract from Government Notification, General Department, No 4081 dated Bombay Castle 6th Aug 1904 is published for information:—Bombay Volunteer Rifles.—Lieut Frank Edward Hardcastle is transferred to the Supernumerary List.

By Order,
A. R. SHARP, Captain,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, August 12.

Major Carte Commanding R G A Colaba, has kindly consented to deliver a lecture in the B V A Club to-day at 6-30 p.m, on the subject of "Torpedo Boat Attack." The O C hopes that members both Gunners and Sappers will make a point of attending.

By Order,
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt, B. V. A.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

THE Brigadier-General Commanding Aden Division and Political Resident, Aden, has, with the approval of the Governor in Council, nominated Lieutenant B. C. Fellows, 30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse), to be his Political Aide-de-Camp.

Captain H. F. Jacob, Assistant Political Agent, First Grade, has been allowed a further extension of leave on medical certificate for two months; in the period of this extension beyond the first 29 days will be extraordinary leave without pay.

Mr. I. C. Boyd, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Khandesh, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-eight days from the 3rd September or subsequently.

Mr. C. E. Palmer, I.C.S., is appointed to do duty as Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge Ahmedabad, vice Mr. Sorabji Padamji Pestonji.

Mr. O. H. L. Napier, Divisional Forest Officer Belgaum, is granted privilege leave of absence for two months and twenty-six days with effect from 23rd August, or subsequently Mr. D. A. Thomsom acts as Divisional Forest Officer, Belgaum, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr. O. H. L. Napier.

The undermentioned officer of the Royal Indian Marine has been granted an extension of leave:—Commander G. S. Hewett (m. c.,) for one month.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. S Lyons, M. D., I.M.S., has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Miss E. B. Meakin, M. B, B. S, (London), acting First Physician, Pestonji Hormasji Kama Hospital for Women and Children, Bombay, has been granted privilege leave of absence from 1st August to 31st August.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the term of the special appointment of Mr. J. P. Orr, I. C. S., by a further period of one month.

Lieutenant J. McPherson, M. B., I. M. S., acts as Civil Surgeon, Aden, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Major S. E. Prall, M. B., I. M. S.

Major S. E. Prall, M.B., I. M. S., is granted special leave on urgent private affairs for three months from the date of relief.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kerbella 1468 tons, Captain H J Brooks, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and 33 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nowshera, 1961 tons, Captain F D C Dewing, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Coast Ports, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Hoseinee, 993 tons, Captain F D Lorne, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Jeddah, with a general cargo and 258 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Islanda, 3331 tons, Captain J Anderson, arrived in harbour on the 10th instant from Calcutta via Coast Ports, with a general cargo and Lieut J Martin, and Lieut G Rogers, as passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	From
10	Hoseinee s	Lorne	Jeddah, July 30
	Island s	Anderson	Calcutta, July 12
11	Kerbella s	Brooks	Bushire, July 27
	Nowshera s	Dewing	Calcutta, July 2
	H M S Sphinx	Kemp	Muscat, Aug 6

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Oceana s	Bjarke	Antwerp
	Ville de La Ciotats	Fieschi	Marseilles
	Kapurthala s	Watson	Persian Gulf

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer City of Agra, for Karachi
" Kerbella, for Persian Gulf
" Nowshera, for Calcutta, &c

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Names.	Tons.	From
7	Baron Dalmeny	2522	Aden
7	Chupra	1436	Moulmein
7	Galitana	1931	Rangoon
7	Falls of Keltie	2180	Colombo
8	Shirala	3355	Mauritius
8	Itria	33-2	Bombay
8	Kumsang	2078	Hongkong
8	Mersey (ship)	1713	Philladelphia
9	Drachenfels	4674	Hamburg
9	Thorndale	1971	Colombo

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Names.		For
9	Venetia	2333	
9	Rothenfels	1864	Hamburg
9	Warconga	1609	Rangoon

STEAMERS AT THE JETTIES.

3	Dalmatia	2019	Liverpool
5	Palawan	2996	London
6	Drachenfels	4674	Hamburg

MADRAS

ARRIVALS.

	Vessel.	From
July.		
26	Strathmore	Calcutta
30	Strathnavis	Calcutta
Aug.		
3	Clan Macneil	Liverpool
6	Galconda	London
7	Arroyo	Calcutta
9	Bharata	Rangoon

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The City Line S N Co's steamer City of Delhi left Suez for Bombay on the afternoon of the 10th instant.

SUEZ, AUGUST 11.

The P and O Co's steamer Caledonia, with the Outward Mails of the 5th instant left here at 2 a.m. to-day.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 11.

The P and O Co's steamer Pekin (Extra) arrived here from Bombay at day light to-day.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Trieste, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay on the afternoon of the 10th instant and may be expected here on the 17th instant morning.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Director s—15 bales wool D Khimjee; 50 bales wool D. Nagjee; 5 bales wool and 21 bales goat hair R M Kooka; 125 bales wool H K M Jaitha; 3414 cwts myrabollams Waghjee Becher; 35 bales wool J Doongersey.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—250 cwts fenugreek A Blascheck and Co; 3775 cwts cottonseed and 1558 cwts myrabollams Waghjee; 37 bales skins W and A Graham and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Boscombe s—4000 cwts linseed N Khairaz and Co; 2000 cwts poppyseed Ernst Lam and Co.

Camberwell s—4000 cwts wheat and 1006 cwts myrabollams Waghjee Becher 2 1-2 cwts bees wax A Blascheck and Co; 10000 cwts wheat and 2000 cwts rapeseed Tata and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Doo Balduino s—355 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 1 case condiments Owen and Okell; 2000 cwts linseed Ernst Lam and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Nankin s—70 cwts cotton banding H E Bode and Sons.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia s—625 cwts gingelly oil S Arjoon and Co; 25 bales twist Talati and Co; 390 cwts gingelly oil and 37 1-2 cwts Kadoo Yon Shun and Co; 200 bales cotton G Tejpal and Co; 12 bales twist M M Essabhoy 100 bales twist J David; 50 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co

Nankin s—79 bales twist David Sassoon and Co

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ischia s—800 bales twist David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist J. David

MUCH is being said of late about the decay of epistolary style and the reluctance with which one sits down to compose anything in the shape of a literary letter, and many theories have been put forward to account for what is, indeed, a fact. At first sight the responsibility seems to rest with picture postcards, and though that craze has not existed long enough to make its influence felt to such an extent, the habit of writing two or three words on the edge of, say, the "Colosseum by Moonlight," or "Tea Planting in Ceylon," will accentuate the brevity of the modern letter-writer, whose geography, however, it will presumably improve.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth! Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

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of everything made of WOOL, we have built up a reputation which stands upon a foundation of Rock.

It has been done by giving that value which one naturally expects when paying away good money.

Imagine upwards of 20,00,000 pounds of Wool made into warm Clothing.

Imagine over 2,000 people working all the year round making it up.

Then you can understand that it is only by studying our Customers that we are enabled to do this.

Is there anything amongst the following which you require or are likely to require? If so, send to day for samples.

Broadcloths, Blankets, Flannels,
Serges, Tweeds, Putties,
Numdahs, Berlin Wools,
Lohis, Horse Clothing,
Greatcoat Cloths, Socks,
Jerseys, Cardigans, Balaclavas,
Sweaters, Gloves, and

EVERYTHING ELSE MADE OF WOOL.

You have but to ask for Samples, and we will gladly forward them.

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GIRGAUM [illegible] GOWALIA TANK ROAD
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron. under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 20), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

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THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
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WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring at good substantial and easy going Machine—G. D. Nariman Hyderabad Deccan.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, AUG. 12, 1904.

THE TARIFF COMMISSION.

THE Tariff Commission has issued its first report of which an advance copy has reached us. It deals with the iron and steel trades and contains many important facts which tend to strengthen Mr. Chamberlain's hands and will doubtless gain for him many stout supporters. The preliminary sections explain the manner in which the Commissioners went to work, and then follow others, showing the relative position of the British and foreign iron and steel trades, the position of the trades with regard to the Home Market and exports to foreign countries and British possessions, the experience of manufacturers, the alleged causes of the relative decline of the British iron and steel industry, the export systems of foreign countries, dumping, the remedy, the Commissioner's conclusions and a suggested provisional scale of duties for a general tariff. The Commissioners tell us their enquiry has shown:—That the iron and steel industry of Great Britain has declined relatively to that of other countries; that our export trade to foreign countries has diminished, while that to the colonies has increased; that, although our trade with the colonies has increased, the colonial market is increasing much more rapidly, and that foreign countries are securing a growing proportion of this colonial trade; that the relative decline of the British iron and steel industry is not due to any natural British disadvantages or want of skill and enterprise on the part either of British manufacturers or of British workmen; that it is due to the fact that the manufacturers of the United States and Germany, having secured control of their home markets by means of high tariffs and an organised system for the regulation of their export trade, are in a position to dump their surplus products upon the British and other markets. irrespective of cost; that the practice of dumping could not be carried on by foreign countries but for the British system of free imports; that the British fiscal system should be revised in such a manner as to check this practice, to maintain, so far as possible, our export trade to foreign countries and develop our colonial market and increase the employment of the working classes; and that these objects can be obtained by means of a system of tariffs arranged as follows:—(a) A general tariff, consisting of a low scale of duties for foreign countries which admit British wares on fair terms; (b) a preferential tariff, lower than the general tariff, for those of our colonies which give adequate preference to British manufactures, and framed with a view to securing freer trade within the British Empire; (c) a maximum tariff, consisting of comparatively higher duties, but subject to reduction by negotiation to the level of the general tariff. It is very concisely put and very conclusive, while the finding fully warrants the suggestion of a scale of duties such as is appended to the report.

The report confirms in essence, if not actually in every detail, the assertions originally made by Mr. Chamberlain. One of the earliest and most striking declarations is that while the steel requirements of the world are rapidly increasing, the steel industry of the United Kingdom is almost stationary, and the steel industry both of the United States and Germany is rapidly progressing. There is a disposition among the anti-reformers to discount the value of the report. One contemporary refers to it sneeringly as the report of the "Faithful Tariff Commissioners," whilst another speaks of the "so-called Commission." their conclusions being "precisely those with which the majority of these highly impartial investigators embarked on their inquiry." The attempt to throw discredit upon men like Sir Charles Elliott, Sir John Cockburn, Sir Robert Herbert, Sir Vincent Callard, Mr. Chaplin, the Right Hon. Charles Booth and Sir Clementi Smith, to say nothing of the many others who compose the Board, is gratuitous and savours only of the most objectionable tactics of party politicians. What the critics of the report should have done was to refute or controvert a single statement the report sets down. After that it would be time to attack the bona fides of the many eminent and distinguished men, who conducted the inquiry, and the experienced men upon whose evidence the report is based. They cannot deny the initial asseveration of the report, any more than they can that which follows it: that we are only at the beginning of the era of foreign competition, that that competition is certain to become more and more severe and that to maintain the British Iron and Steel Industry in a state of efficiency, strenuous efforts are absolutely necessary. Are the opponents of Mr. Chamberlain's scheme foolish enough to suppose that it will remedy itself and that no steps at all are necessary to restore the "status quo"? Or would they reduce the cost of production of the British articles by lowering wages and prolonging hours of work to the standard of our competitors? It is customary to say that our artificers have not equal opportunities with those of other countries. But it was clearly shown that it is in the higher branches of the trade when scientific training is most important that British manufacturers are most efficiently served. At the same time witnesses are unanimous in the opinion that the admirable institutions they already possess should be improved, extended and supplemented with new agencies, for the Iron and Steel Trades, along with others, has in the past suffered for the inadequate provision for training in these subjects. But, say the Commissioners, it cannot be maintained that education alone, divorced from the larger question of policy, would have sufficed to maintain the lead of Great Britain. Had the Commissioners not been impartial, they would have denied the inferiority of our technical institutions and, seeing the superiority of our own higher branches, that education had anything whatever to do with the decline of the trade.

What is more to the point is this: that both in the replies to inquiry forms and in the evidence of witnesses who appeared before the Commissioners, there is a general consensus of opinion that freight charges both by land and water are more burdensome in the United Kingdom than in foreign countries, and that the trade is injured by the preferential rates of foreign competitors. Further in the opinion of witnesses it is not transport charges alone which constitute the new element of danger, but the combination of the transport policy of foreign countries with their tariffs and export organisations. The only logical conclusion at which the Commission could arrive from the evidence of countless witnesses, called from all parts of the Kingdom and belonging to every shade of political colour, that it is in the organisation and policy of foreign countries, combined with the British policy of free imports that the explanation of the difficulties from which British trade is suffering at the present time is to be found. The weakness of the argument, which explains the decline of the iron and steel trade by reference to other causes, indisputably lies in the fact that it takes no account of the most important and characteristic features of modern industrial organisation, and it is impossible with these causes alone in view to establish any relation between the demoralisation of the market and the facts of the situation. It would have been well had those who aspire to pose as critics of the report taken the trouble to read the evidence. They might have omitted turning to the report for the time and they would have found themselves unable to arrive at any other conclusion than that which the Commissioners record. Such however was neither their object, nor their desire. They rose up to curse not to bless, to bury Cæsar not to praise him, and neither evidence nor report was necessary to provide them with the means.

CROPS IN THE PRESIDENCY,

THE Presidency crops report for the week ending August 9th cannot be regarded as any more favourable than that for the preceding week, the general cry of agriculturists throughout the Presidency proper and in some parts of Sind being for more rain. Whenever there is anything approaching a drought, the Guzerat districts suffer proportionately greater than any other part of the Presidency, and this year has been no exception to that rule. With the exception of a very small part of the Panch Mahals, the crops are reported to be suffering from want of sufficient moisture throughout, and it can only be a few weeks before they commence to wither, unless in the meantime there is a providential break in the drought. In the Ahmedabad district the bajri, jowari, cotton and rice seedlings are suffering from want of rain, while the sowing of bajri, jowari, cotton and pulse is being retarded in some talukas from the same cause. The standing crops are only in good condition in one takula. In the Panch Mahals and Kaira districts, the standing crops need more rain, while in the Broach district more rain is urgently needed. Much the same state of things exist in Surat. The rainfall has been insufficient in parts of the Thana district, and to make things worse locust-hoppers have appeared in six talukas. Newly hatched locusts have been found in most of the talukas of the Ratnagiri district, and the same pests are still lingering in the Kolaba district, though the report is silent as to the damage they are doing. As in the other districts named, the rainfall has been deficient in these two districts. The standing early crops are in poor condition in four talukas of the Khandesh district, where locusts are are still lingering and doing slight damage. The standing crops in Nasik and Ahmednagar are suffering from want of sufficient rain Sowing in both districts is also retarded from the same cause. In the Poona district the standing jowari and bajri crops are showing the effects of the drought, and the sowing of kharif crops is retarded in the eastern portion of the district. More rain is urgently needed in Sholapur for kharif seedlings, and in the eastern portion of Satara district for sowing and for standing crops. Seedlings are being damaged by rats and insects in parts of Bijapur where more rain is generally needed. Sowing is retarded in three talukas of Belgaum and in one taluka of Dharwar. Fortunately the latest telegraphic reports from Guzerat show that rain has set in there in the districts where it was most needed.

BOMBAY'S HEALTH.

THE course of the cholera epidemic in the city during last week is indicated by a total of thirty-four deaths for the seven days ended on Tuesday. With this the general mortality has risen to a degree not accounted for by the fatal cases of cholera. Plague deaths were even fewer than in the preceding week, being 51 against 55 and yet the figures show an excess of nearly 100 deaths from all causes over the record of the previous seven days. The total mortality was 677 as compared with 581, and a further comparison shows that during the past three weeks the weekly toll of deaths has steadily risen. It seems clear that the comparatively healthy period of the year has been passed, though if cholera had not been imported into the city we might still have been able to present respectable figures. The death-rate for the past week was 45·36 against 32·96 a year ago. Some of the increase is accounted for by the greater prevalence of diarrhœa and dysentery of which there are always a great number of cases when cholera is abroad. There were 75 fatal cases last week against sixty the week before and thirty-seven this time last year. A considerable rise in the number of deaths from diseases of the respiratory system was the other main factor in swelling the record. In other respects the returns reveal nothing exceptional. There were 394 births, a similar number to that registered in the preceding week and an increase of 73 over the total of the corresponding week of last year.

SALT REVENUE IN BURMA.

A GENERAL decrease in the price of both foreign and local salt was the most important feature in connection with the administration of Salt Revenue in Burma during the year 1903. The main season for the fall in price was no doubt the competition between the importers of English and German salt. The shippers of Liverpool salt made an attempt to recover the position which was held by salt of British manufacture up to the year 1898. Imports of this salt rose from 332,474 maunds to 579,236 maunds and the proportion of the total imports increased from 24 per cent. (in 1902) to 42 per cent, an appreciable advance. The total quantity of German salt imported decreased slightly and the proportion fell from 59 per cent to 57 per cent. The figures for the year show a slight increase in the importations of duty-paying salt, whilst duty-free importations from Madras ceased, and the output of local manufactories increased considerably. The system of manufacture under free license, with a duty leviable on the actual output of salt, met with more success in 1903, and some of the salt-boilers who had refused to work under this system in 1902 resumed manufacture. The system is financially successful, and it is increasing in the favour of the manufacturers. An addition to the supervising establishment would perhaps help to remove some of the objections which now exist, and it is satisfactory to learn that the Lieutenant-Governor is considering whether the staff should be strengthened.

SIRDAR FATULLA KHAN BARAKZAI, who was in attendance on the Amir at Kabul, has been appointed Governor of Ghazni.

PROJECTS for some dozen new roads about Simla are now under preparation.

WE hear from home that the arrangements for more Consular posts in the Persian Gulf are now being matured.

COLONEL THE HON. E. BARING returns with Lord Curzon as Military Secretary. Captains Yarde-Buller and Akers-Douglas will probably also return as Aides-de-Camp.

IT is understood that Mr. Harington, Engineer-in-Chief of the Simla Kalka Railway, who has been for some time past in poor health, proceeds home upon long leave this winter.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor of Bombay, has been pleased to nominate Dr. Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, C. I. E., to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

"SHE Stoops to Conquer" is to be played in some private theatricals which are being got up by Lady Ampthill at Viceregal Lodge, Simla. Miss Davis, Miss Tandy, Miss Parsons, Major Molesworth, Major Poynter and Captains Tyrell, Drummond, Popham and Forester are amongst the amateurs who are taking part.

MR. LARKINS, Deputy Director General of Indian Telegraphs, retires under the 55 years' rule on the 27th instant, and will, as already announced, be succeeded by Mr. Leach. As, however, the latter is now on leave Mr. Berrington will act in the appointment, Mr. Lees joining him at Simla as Officiating Director of Traffic.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 9th August was 677, giving a death-rate of 45·36 per annum per thousand as against 32·96 the corresponding period of last year, and 50·86 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 39 died from fevers; 51, plague; 8, small-pox; 2, measles; 39, cholera; 2, leprosy; 72, phthisis; 43, diseases of the nervous system; 141, affections of the respiratory organs; 54, diarrhœa; 21, dysentery; 45, still-born; 108, old age and debility; 13, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 24; Brahmin, 16; Lingaet, 2; Bhattia, 4; Hindu of other caste, 365; Hindu low caste, 84; Musalman, 127; Parsee, 24; Jew, 4; Native Christian, 17; Eurasian, 4; European, 5; Negro-African, 0; Buddhist, 0; other and unknown castes, 1. The total number of births was 394 as against 321, the corresponding period of last year, and 283, the average over the past five years.

THE biggest turtle in New York has just succumbed to a violent attack of indigestion. It is not the first time that turtle and indigestion have been associated.

THE following dialogue between two ladies, overheard at a cricket match, is welcome proof of the increased knowledge of the game. "I wonder why it is that they roll the pitch between the innings." "My dear, to get the creases out, of course!"

IN the description of Mr. Holland's new flying machine, great stress is laid upon the fact that its construction is such that the method of the bird's flight may easily be imitated. Though not possessing the Dædalian lengths of graduated feathers, Mr. Holland's invention consists of four wings, worked by handles and pedals, and fixed two to the shoulders and two to the hips. It is curious, however, that an aeronaut recently declared that only by the emendation of Nature's methods could man look to advance in scientific discovery.

WITHIN the last few months there have been several deaths of music-hall singers whose names had become indentified with once popular songs, and now comes news of the death of Arthur Lloyd, who in the sixties came into public view with "Slap bang, here we are again" and "Jock, the railway porter." He came of an old theatrical family (his father played with Edmund Kean,) and was early connected with the stage, acting in a stock company of which Sir Henry Irving was a member. He soon, however, turned his attention to the music-hall, and became a great favourite in London. He had reached the age of sixty-five.

A CORRESPONDENT of "Nature" asks for evidence—if there is any—in support of the almost universal belief among drivers, owners, and builders of carriages that if the distance between the fore and hind wheels of vehicles be increased, the draught will become heavier. No reason is given for the belief, and no explanation of it is offered by a carriage builder, to whom the correspondent in question submitted a test case, in which two carriages were of exactly the same weight, with wheels of the same height, but with the body of one much longer than that of the other, and who was sure that the former would be the heavier to move. It seems to us that this is a matter in which the facts should be settled by experiments before the theory is investigated. Everyone remembers how Charles II. asked the Royal Society why, if a fish were put into a full bucket of water, the water did not overflow, and when they had exhausted themselves in learned explanations, suggested that they should get a fish and a bucket, and see what happened then. There ought to be no difficulty in testing how much power the long and the short carriage respectively require, and if it proves to be the same the question is answered without more ado.

THE BARONS OF BEEF.

INNER MECHANISM OF THE MEAT TRUST.

[BY HERBERT TOURTEL]

THE heads of the Beef Trust are universally known as the Beef Barons. They control everything eatable that walks on the hoof in the United States. Ask them about the Beef Trust, and they hold up their hands in pious horror.

"Beef Trust! There is no such thing," they indignantly declare. "Have we not sworn so a hundred times in courts of justice? There is no trust, nothing but an independent competitive company known as the National Packing Company."

This National Packing Company is a remarkable concern—in its independence. Analyse it, unrobe it of its decorous name, and the gaunt skeleton of an ugly trust will be revealed.

First take the great meat firms in the United States. These are the Armour Company, with Mr. J. Ogden Armour at its head; Morris and Co., with the brothers Ira Nelson and Edward Morris; the Swift Company, with Mr. Louis F. Swift; and the Cudahy Company.

Now take the National Packing Company. Its directors and controllers are the heads of these four firms. The element of competition seems difficult to find.

The operations of the Beef Barons in the purchasing market are interesting, and tell their own story as to whether or not there is a Beef Trust.

For instance, writes Mr. Herbert Tourtel in the "Daily Express," every morning the principals come to their offices as individual directors of individual firms. They all step round to the offices of the National Packing Company, where they merge their identity into that of directors of the trust.

MAKING THE MARKET.

They settle how many steers, how many hogs, how many sheep, and how many lambs the National Packing Company needs. By an odd coincidence this happens to agree exactly with the total number required by the firms of Armour, Swift, Morris, and Cudahy.

Once the number required is settled, the conference proceeds to consider the question of prices both for purchases and for sales. Then they give instructions to the agents of the National Packing Company, say good morning to each other, and resume their individualities as hostile presidents of competing companies.

See now what happens. The farmers or their agents are standing in the stock-yards with their cattle, their sheep, and their pigs. One of the agents of the National Packing Company inspects them, and offers a price.

In nineteen cases out of twenty the owner of the animals will find it inadequate. He will then send for an agent of Armour and Co., only to find that the price of the Armour man is the same as that of the National Packing Company man. So with all the others—the Swifts, the Morrises, and the Cudahys—they have only one price, which the seller perforce must accept.

Occasionally perhaps the owner of the cattle will refuse to sell at all. He knows his beasts are worth more money, and he holds them for next day. Besides, he knows that an extra day in the stalls, with good feeding and rest, will improve their condition.

CURBING THE INDEPENDENT.

Here the trust steps in again with its tyrannic power. A man who dares to show so much independence has to be taught a lesson, otherwise this independence might be copied and become dangerous.

So when the agents go to the stockyards next day, although this man's cattle are in better condition, they at once mark the steers as "stale." The best price the wretched owner can obtain is one considerably below that offered on the previous day.

On every side the meshes of the net fall over the hapless farmer. One man in Kansas City was so disgusted with the prices he obtained there for his animals, that he decided to send them by rail to Chicago. At headquarters, he imagined, there would be more competition among buyers, and consequently a better price.

He went with the first lot himself. But complete details of his intention had been telegraphed to the directors of the National Packing Company, and they were ready for him.

It happened to be a favourable day for owner when he brought his steers to Chicago. But from every agent of every firm he could only obtain the actual price he had been offered in the Kansas City stockyards. He learnt his lesson, and went home the poorer by the coast of the carriage of his cattle between Kansas City and Chicago.

One of the strongest bluffs of the controllers of the Beef Trust is that they do not possess a monopoly. They point to the existence of independent concerns. These concerns it is well known are absolutely under the thumb of the Beef Barons, take their orders from them and would be swept away at a moment's notice if they dared to thwart the will or ignore the instructions of their masters.

NO TIME FOR THE LAW.

One of the most remarkable facts about the Beef Barons is their attitude to the law. They have had the most thorough judgment given against them. An injunction binds them to refrain either personally, or through agents, from doing anything to hinder the free course of trade.

They are expressly forbidden to restrain their agents from bidding against each other; they are forbidden to accept rebates from railway companies, they are forbidden to curtail supplies so as to manipulate markets to their own advantage, and they are forbidden to make identical rules of credit for retailers.

In all these cases, and in many others where the law says "Thou shalt not," the Beef Barons calmly cross out the "not" and go on their way, too strong, too insolent, and too busy to do anything except ignore the law specially invoked to stay their practices.

It is remarkable that the Beef Barons can secure such unanimity in their strongholds. It is all done—need it be said?—to swell the volume of immense profits that are made.

In every city, town, and village in the United States the Beef Trust has its selling agents.

In most places every firm in the trust is represented, but they all work in harmony. Every morning managers of the trust shops receive a telegram stating the price at which they must sell their meat to the butchers of the place. There is a price for hindquarters and a price for forequarters and these must be maintained.

Should one quarter of meat be bruised or otherwise out of condition, the local manager is not allowed to sell it at a lower price until he has called his "rivals" in trade in council, shown them the damaged meat, and obtained their consent in writing. A sort of coroner's inquest is held over the bit of beef.

Again the Beef Trust has its own method of avoiding bad debts. Meat is supplied to a retail butcher during the course of a week. He has credit until the first post on the Wednesday of the next week.

At noon on that Wednesday every local trust manager sends a telegram to his own firm giving the names of those who have paid their accounts.

Each firm then makes up a list of those who have not paid. From these various lists a final one is drawn up, containing all the names from all the firms. It is known as the Black List. Not one of the firms will supply any man whose name is on that list except for cash in advance. The Armour Company will not sell to a man who owes the Swifts money, nor the Cudahys to a man who owes Armour money, nor the Morrises to the man who owes any of the group anything.

Oh, the virulence of this competition?

The favourite plea of the Beef Barons is that they make no profits on the sale of the actual meat, but only on the by-products. This is false. It has been calculated that on the by-products the Beef Barons make a profit of 12s. per head of cattle. On the sale of the meat itself the best experts maintain that they make a profit of 4s. a cwt. During 1903 alone it is stated that the various trust firms made a profit in Chicago alone of almost £5,000,000.

How is this done! Only in one way. By its commanding power the trust has absolutely upset the relations between supply and demand. It is on this trust and its tender mercies that we in Great Britain depend largely for our supplies of beef.

ANOTHER NAVAL BATTLE.

PORT ARTHUR FLEET'S DASH.

CHUNCHUSES ATTACK.

RU SIAN CAMP SURPRISED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 10.

General Kuropatkin in a despatch, dated 9th instant, says that the situation in the east and south is practically unchanged. Daily fusillades with the outposts take place ten miles north of Haicheng.

LONDON, AUGUST 11.

Reuter (Chifu) wires to-day that a Russian torpedo boat destroyer has entered Chifu and reports that six Russian battleships, four cruisers and half a flotilla of torpedo boats escaped from Port Arthur yesterday morning.

A torpedo boat destroyer which left Port Arthur last night has arrived bringing five passengers, who state that the Japanese fleet is pursuing the Russians and a battle in the open sea is expected.

Reuter wires from Tokio that Admiral Togo closed on the escaping Russian ships and a severe engagement followed asting till nightfall.

Afterwards the Japanese Torpedo boat destroyers and Torpedo boats made a series of attacks.

The Japanese fleet withdrew during the night. The guardship left to watch the harbour reports that it saw at dawn to-day the Retvizan and Pobieda steaming towards the harbour.

Admiral Togo does not report any results of the action.

Reuter (Chifu) says that for the last five days the Japanese shells from Wolfs Hill have been dropping into Port Arthur. The hospital ship Mongolia with women and chidren accompanied the escaping fleet.

Mr. S. Hayashi, Consul for Japan in Bombay, received the following telegram from his Government yesterday afternoon :—

Various reports from Tallienwan show that the Port Arthur Squadron emerged on the morning of the 10th instant, and a severe naval battle ensued till sunset.

In the night our destroyer flotillas seem to have attacked the enemy's squadron. At dawn of the 11th instant the Retvisan and another battleship of the Pobieda type appeared taking flight towards Port Arthur.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY

LONDON, AUGUST 11.

The "Standard's" correspondent at Tientsin wires that a band of three thousand Chunchuses on the 2nd instant, attacked the Russian Camp at Tiehling. The Russians were taken unawares and suffered a heavy loss of life, besides a large stock of supplies and ammunition.

Strong patrols are now being posted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 11.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent, dated London, the 10th August, says that the "Times" Tokio correspondent authoritatively contradicts the reports of heavy Japanese losses at Port Arthur.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cabling in regard to the contraband question says that the "Times" states that German steamers are accepting consignments for the Far East which the fear of difficulties with Russia compels British companies to refuse. It protests against the inaction of the Government. The opinion is held that the policy of the Cabinet is determined by the desire to prevent the combination of France and Russia.

Colombo telegrams dated August 11th state :—

The Russian naval authorities at Port Arthur have succeeded in removing all obstructions from the channel leading into the inner basin, and the entrance to the harbour is now clear except for the presence of floating mines being laid nightly by the torpedo boats.

It is significant that the completion of the work practically coincided with the departure of the Vladivostok squadron from its base.

It is believed that the Muscovite admirals are making preparations for an important coup.

Heavy land and sea fighting is reported from Port Arthur, but the forts did not reply very vigorously to the Japanese fire.

Field-Marshall Oyama is conducting the siege operations.

The Russian troops at Port Arthur are being fed with salt meat, and the non-combatants with oatmeal and rice.

General Kuropatkin in a long despatch describes the two days' stubborn fighting on heights south of Tashichiao, which the Japanese occupied.

The Russians repelled all the enemy's assaults, and finally withdrew northward unmolested,

The General admits that the Japanese captured Pangling Pass after a fierce struggle.

Other accounts indicate a series of desperate bayonet charges and a prolonged artillery duel, with a finally enveloping movement, which enabled the Japanese to turn both flanks of the Russians, compelling them to retreat.

Both armies suffered severely, but there is no reliable estimate of the losses on either side.

The St. Petersburg Government journal states that the Japanese permitted Russian cavalry to approach at close quarters, and then mowed them down with a terrible fire.

General Samsonoff and another General were wounded.

General Zaboulaieff, Chief of the 4th Siberian Army Corps, who commanded the Russians at Tashicho, asserts that the Japanese had an enormous superiority of numbers and an overwhelming preponderance of artillery. He claims that the Russians displayed splendid endurance throughout the glorious fight. They did not yield an inch of ground, though under a terrific fire for fourteen and a half hours, being on four occasions at close quarters with the bayonets.

A number of Japanese transport steamers, laden with troops, have arrived outside the port of Niuchwang, the convoys being protected by eight cruisers.

Owing to the continued advance of General Oku's army, the Russians have abandoned the Treaty port of Niuchwang and the Muscovite civil officers, who were formerly stationed there, have left the town.

In accordance with instructions, all Government property has been destroyed, and the railway station erected by the Russians on the branch line from Tashichao, which connects the Tran-Siberian-Pekin systems, was set on flames. Other public works in the town have also been demolished.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

THE DARDANELLES QUESTION.

The Dispute Settled.

LONDON, AUGUST 7.

The Russian Volunteer cruiser question has been finally settled as telegraphed on the 7th inst.

[The telegram referred to, and others mentioned in it, are given below :—

London Aug. 7.—The difficulty about the verbal request of Russia, referred to in the telegram of the 6th instant, has been removed by a Note from the Porte to the Russian Embassy in which the Porte takes cognizance and textually reproduces the Russian undertaking.

London Aug. 6.—Russia's undertaking about the two coal laden Volunteer steamers about to pass the Dardanelles was only verbal and the Porte's request for a written undertaking has not been complied with. It is expected that a verbal assurance will be finally accepted.

London Aug. 5.—Russia has notified to the Porte that two coal-laden Volunteer steamers are about to pass the Dardanelles, undertaking that they shall retain their character of merchantmen.

Our readers will doubtless gather that a verbal assurance has been given. But to what effect they must guess for themselves.]

JAPAN AND THE DARDANELLES.

The London correspondent of the "Birmingham Post," discussing the grave crisis caused by the seizure of vessels, says :—In the very early days of the war . . . the Japanese Ministers in London, Paris, and Berlin . . . were instructed to ascertain from the Governments to which they were respectively accredited what would be their attitude in the event of the Russian Black Sea Fleet forcing the Dardanelles, or at least applying to the Porte for permission to make the passage. . . . The answer returned not only by the British but by the French and German Governments was that should Russia endeavour to take warships through the Dardanelles, the signatories to the Berlin Treaty would at once unanimously protest and if necessary bring pressure to bear upon Turkey to prevent it.

On June 11 tidings reached the Japanese authorities that it was intended to sail the vessels of the Russian Volunteer Fleet out of the Black Sea under the commercial flag, and an appeal was at once made to England, as not only Japan's ally but as the leading mercantile Power, to prevent, by diplomatic means, the step which Russia contemplated. . . . It was pointed out that, while not wishing to take any unfair advantage of Russia in her naval distress, as a consequence of a partial destruction of her fleet in Far Eastern waters, Japan must ask that the European Powers as a whole should respect their treaty obligations, as it was upon this assumption that she had confined her operations to Far Eastern waters, and had taken no steps to combat Russian forces in the Near East. The Japanese Minister in London and subsequently, I believe, his colleagues in Paris and Berlin, were again assured, however, that the Russian authorities did not contemplate the despatch of any ships of any kind from the Black Sea, these assurances being based upon statements which had been made to the representatives of the various Powers in St. Petersburg.

Under these circumstances, adds the correspondent, it is not to be wondered at that much annoyance is felt in Japanese official and diplomatic quarters, though at the same time there is every disposition in Tokio, as at the Japanese Legation in London, to assist the British Government towards the solution of what is recognised on all hands as a very grave position.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

WHAT IT WILL DO.

Admiral Rejetsvinski, in command of the Russian squadron going to the Far East, is reported by the "Echo de Paris" to have made the following statements to one of its representatives : "I expect to be ready to start at the beginning of September. I have no intention of hiding myself. I shall start in broad daylight, and the squadron will stop at the needful places. We shall pass by the English coast, and we intend to stop twenty-four hours at Plymouth."

Upon the representative of the "Echo de Paris" exclaiming, "You will go and see the English, the friends and allies of Japan !" "Why not ?" the Admiral is alleged to have said, "and the English will receive us courteously, with no outbursts of enthusiasm, of course, but with a very correct politeness, I am sure. The Commander-in-Chief will send word to ask me at what time I usually lunch, and I shall go and have lunch with him and all will pass off most correctly. Our itinerary will then be the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, in which we shall stop at a Spanish port—Cartagena—and at an Italian one—probably Naples. We shall most likely not put into a French port because it is better—in the present circumstances, and so as to obviate any awkward incidents or comments—to avoid everything which might rob this voyage of its real and sole character. Originally I intended to stop at Brest or Cherbourg, but after some negotiations it was agreed between Count Lamsdorff and M. Delcasse that it was better in present circumstances to abstain. I think they are right. If we are victorious nothing will prevent our paying you a visit on the return journey."

POONA AND KIRKEE HUNT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 11.

A field of about fifty met the Master at the Bund Bridge this morning. Among those present were Lord Lamington, Colonels Bull, Channer and Lucas, Majors Cleveland and Strange and most of the usual habitues. Amongst the ladies were Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Beattie, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Morris, Miss Anderson, Mrs. Deane, Mrs. Parry, Mrs. Sheringham and Mrs. Wogan Browne. The Master tried the sugar fields along the river bank first and these proving blank, the bauble jungle was next tried. In small covert in the middle of the bauble hounds owned to a line and pushed the Jack to the Sappers Field Works where he was headed and turned back of his own accord towards the sugar field where he had been found. From there he made along the river bank towards the Bund Bridge, eventually running into the high sugar that had been first of all drawn. It took a long time to work the Jack out, but at last he broke away pointing towards the Sappers' lines but changing his mind he kept to the river bank. Finally he beat the hounds among the ditches and field works of the R. E. The Master made some long casts in the hope of picking up his line again, but all to no avail. After again trying the bauble and sugar fields at 10 o'clock "home" was sounded.

CHOLERA AND ENTERIC IN POONA.

Captain Jeune, Aide-de-Camp to H. E. Lord Lamington, who is now in the Sassoon Hospital suffering from fever, is progressing well. Lord and Lady Lamington have been to the hospital to see him. Major Yarr, Medical Officer to Government Staff, is also daily visiting him.

Lieutenant C. F. Cooper, 45th Battery R. F. A., the well-known gentleman rider, is down with enteric and is now at present in the Kirkee Hospital.

Miss Kent, governess to Lord Bishop's children, is in about the same condition.

A Missionary lady from Saswad brought a young Native Christian woman into Poona suffering from cholera.

CHOLERA IN LANOWLI.

Cholera made its appearance in Lanowli a few days ago. One of the engine driver's son was attacked. His sister attended on him; she also was attacked. Both are doing fairly well.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

COLONIAL CONFERENCES.

An Addition To Imperial Machinery.

BUT NO MORE AT PRESENT.

LONDON, AUGUST 10.

Mr. Balfour, replying to a question, said the Colonial Conferences were a great addition to the machinery of the Empire and he hoped they would be repeated frequently, but it was not proposed to take steps at present.

BOER WAR SEQUEL.

Lieut. Witten Released.

Lieutenant Witten, who was sentenced to imprisonment for life for killing unarmed Boers in the war, has been released.

Lieut. Witten is an Australian who was sentenced in March 1902 along with two other officers of the Bushveldt Carbineers for the shooting of Boer prisoners. The officers held a sort of Court-martial and thereafter shot the Boers. Two of the Australians were afterwards executed and Lieut. Witten who pleaded that he was forced to obey the orders of his superiors was condemned to imprisonment for life. Persistent efforts have since been made for his release and the matter was brought directly to the notice of his Majesty the King.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

The County Championship.

Derby has beaten London County by 139 runs.

Worcester has beaten Somerset by five wickets.

The following matches were drawn :—

Yorkshire vs. Middlesex. Surrey vs. Warwickshire. Gloster vs. Kent. Sussex vs. Lancashire. Notts vs South Africans.

EAST LANARK ELECTION.

A Radical Victory.

LONDON, AUGUST 11.

The following is the result of the election for the seat at North-East Lanark rendered vacant by the death of Sir William Rattigan, the Conservative member :—

Mr. Findlay, the Radical candidate	5319
Mr. Touch (Unionist)	4677
Mr. Robertson (Labour)	3984

North-East Lanarkshire has returned to its Radical tendencies having been represented by a Liberal from 1886 to 1901. At the general election of 1900 Mr. J. Colville defeated Sir Wm. Rattigan by 1,553, but at the three cornered by-election in September 1901, the polling was

Sir. W. H. Rattign	(C)	5673.
Mr. Cecil Harmsworth	(L)	4769.
Mr. R. Smillie	(Lab,)	2900.

IRRIGATION IN EGYPT.

Sir W. Garstin's Scheme.

The Egyptian Blue Book has been issued. Lord Cromer forwards with approval the loan report of Sir William Garstin proposing a vast scheme for the irrigation of Egypt and the Soudan costing about 22 millions of pounds.

A POST OFFICE FRAUD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 11.

Dutatray Joshi, late clerk of the Kirkee Post Office, was brought before Major Taylor, officiating Cantonment Magistrate, on a charge of having opened a registered letter and extracted currency notes.

Shavalram Krishnaji, a shopkeeper at Jenur, sent a registered letter containing eight currency notes of the aggregate value of Rs. 60 to Ebrahim Habibula and Co. at Bombay. There were four notes of Rs. 10 each, and four of Rs. 5 each. All letters from Jenur to Bombay were sorted at the Kirkee Post Office. The registered letter is supposed to have reached Kirkee at four on the morning of 7th by a mail train which leaves shortly after six. On the addressee receiving the letter the same day he found three notes of ten rupees each missing. He reported the matter to the Post Master General, Bombay, who wired to the Superintendent of Post Offices, Poona. The registered letter also contained invoice and numbers of notes. In the interval the accused went on leave to Jenur in connection with a Civil suit and settled the same by paying three currency notes. On accused being arrested, the creditor produced the notes before the Chief Constable.

Mr. Pestonjee Hormusjee Gimi, Postal Superintendent on being examined said he received the information and steps were taken in the matter. After a few other witnesses were examined the case was adjourned.

PALMER MEMORIAL SPORTS.

The Palmer memorial sports of East Lancashire Regiment were held on their grounds during the last two days, a large number of ladies and gentlemen being present. Many events were competed for. There was a Lance vs. Bayonet contest. Six artillery men from batteries at Kirkee entering for the mounted weapon against six bayonets of the Regiment. It was highly a interesting event and was won by lance by 5 to 3 points. A Tug of War for which all the Companies entered was in the finals won by "B" Company.

Mrs. Richardson distributed the prizes and the Sergeant-Major called for three cheers for her and for Colonel Carey and officers of the regiment which were heartily given.

POONA FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

Major-General Richardson offers a football challange Cup to be competed for annually by all the troops in the Poona District, and to become the property of any team winning the Cup three times in succession. Eight teams entered, viz, two teams of R. F. A., two teams of the East Lancashires two teams of Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders and two teams of Connaught Rangers. The following was the result of drawing :—

43rd Brigade R.F.A. versus left half Highlanders.

Right Wing, Connaught Rangers versus left half East Lancashires.

3rd Brigade R. F. A. versus right half Battalion 93rd Highlanders.

Left half Connaught Rangers versus East Lancashires.

In the first round, the left half of the 93rd Highlanders defeated the 43rd Brigade R. F. A. Left half Battalion of the East Lancashires defeated the right half of the Connaught Rangers.

The other matches will be played shortly.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DEATH OF M. WALDECK ROUSSEAU.

His Character and Career.

LONDON, AUGUST 10.

The death is announced of M. Waldeck Rousseau, the French Statesman.

Of M. Pierre Marie Waldeck-Rousseau it was written but a little more than two years ago that he was the "one strong man in France," He was then Prime Minister and had steered the country through the excitement of the closing incidents of the Drefus "Affaire." But his health was not of the best and after fulfilling the task for which his ministry was called into being he resigned in June 1902, and retired from political life.

He was born on December 2nd, 1846, his father being the famous politician who died in 1882. His career began with his election as member of the Chamber of Deputies for Rennes, which he represented for some years. During M. Gambetta's Cabinet of 1881 he was Minister of the Interior, a position he retained in Jules Ferry's Cabinet of 1883. In 1886 he became a member of the Paris Bar, and his eloquence, good looks, and power of influencing a jury soon brought him forward. He was engaged in many sensational cases and defended De Lesseps in the Panama scandals of 1893. His work at the Bar grew to such an extent that he did not come forward as a Paliamentary candidate in 1889, but a few years later he was elected a Senator. Then he gave up political life until 1899, when at the fall of the Dupuy Cabinet in June of that year, over the riot at the Auteuil race course President Loubet appealed to him to form a Coalition Cabinet to see the Dreyfus rehabilitation through. After one failure he succeeded in gaining a vote of confidence in the House, and in July he dissolved the Chambers. He had General de Gallifet, a former Imperialist as Minister of War and the Socialist, M. Millerand as Minister of Commerce.

Since the establishment of the third Republic, France has never had at the head of her Government a more able statesman than M. Waldeck-Rousseau, said a writer during his Ministry.

There have been great Republicans and great Premiers—the names of Gambetta, Thiers, and Ferry evoke memories of their renown and their ability. All of them faced more difficulties than he but none exhibited greater genius than the man, whose Government holds the record of longevity in the present regime.

With a subtle comprehension of the French character, when M. Waldeck-Rousseau came into power, after all the Cabinet crises which had preceded his assumption of the Premiership, he realised that what was needed to restore order in the country was a master, and he proved an iron-handed head of State, invoking even Imperial traditions when he considered them necessary for the good of the Republic. Among the measures which were passed during the premiership of M. Waldeck-Rousseau was the Religious Associations Law which his successor M. Combes is now relentlessly carrying out.

HIS ARDUOUS TASK.

When he was called upon to form a Ministry the forces of disorder were rampant in the capital. The President of the Republic had been the subject of a cowardly assault as he sat peacefully watching a race at Auteuil, and the baser organs of the Press considered the incident an excellent subject for ribald jests.

Insubordination was rife among men in high command in the army, the hero of Fashoda had just arrived in Paris, the Sfax with Dreyfus as a passenger was steaming towards the coast of France. The times, indeed, were out of joint, and it required a bold man and a resourceful man to put them right.

Waldeck-Rousseau at once showed that he possessed both boldness and resource. Included in his Cabinet were Millerand, the Socialist, and General de Galliffet, who slew the Communards with a ruthless hand in 1871. M. Millerand was regarded with suspicion by the middle class, Galliffet was held in horror and detestation by M. Millerand's political adherents. Yet the apparent incongruity of the combination proved to be its strength. M. Waldeck-Rousseau called upon all Republicans to rally to a Ministry of Republican Defence, and the people, not without some misgiving, responded. When General de Galliffet began relentlessly to put down insubordination in the army, and when it was seen that M. Millerand's presence in the Government simply meant the addition of an able and level-headed Minister, Socialists and Moderate Republicans regarded the Cabinet with a more favourable eye, and the Ministry which was to have fallen in a few weeks lasted nearly three years, and established a record for longevity.

DREYFUS AND LEYDS.

During the life of his present Government many notable events happened in France. The Dreyfus affair, with all its dire possibilities, was disposed of without bloodshed ; plots and intrigues against the Republic were promptly suppressed by law ; the ravings of the Nationalist party against England for her action in South Africa were firmly discountenanced, and the blandishments of the arch-plotter Leyds were wasted upon the head of the French Cabinet.

If a man of a different type had been Prime Minister of France, who can say what might not have happened ? The Press lost no opportunity of calumniating England, the man in the street was convinced we were waging a war of ruthless extermination. It was well that there was a clear, cool head directing the destinies of the Republic.

At the elections of 1902 the reactionaries made their supreme effort. Money was poured out like water by the Royalists ; the Patrie Francaise—a weird collection of heterogeneous elements—beat the big drum with a vengeance, and in the name of all that is pure and holy called upon France to cast out the unclean thing. The forces of clericalism were arrayed against the Ministry, the anti-Semites played their accustomed role, and Paris—which, like the proverbial Irishman, is always "agin the Government"—did her worst. And many of the malcontents were persuaded they would be victorious. In the suburban trains and in the cafes on the boulevards, it was not unusual to hear triumphant predictions of the approaching downfall of "this dirty Ministry," though it would have puzzled the prophets of evil to give any coherent reason why the said "dirty Ministry" should be overthrown.

ELECTIONEERING SLANDERS.

The credulity of the Parisian is, however, beyond understanding. Were this not so it would have been useless to placard the capital on the morning of the election with the insinuation that a portion of Mme. Humbert's millions had been used to subsidise M. Waldeck-Rousseau's candidates. It may, indeed, be that the Nationalist triumphs in the capital were due to ignoble manœuvres of a type that are unfortunately too prominent in French politics. The ludicrous charges of treason and improbity made against M. Waldeck-Rousseau were doubtless believed by many a credulous elector, though none know better than the men who give them currency that they were a farrago of pernicious nonsense. It is doubtful whether M. Waldeck-Rousseau ever cared much for the extravagant abuse or the odious accusations showered upon him. He had something of the Anglo Saxon in his composition, and his imperturbability when facing a howling mob of deputies in the Chamber has often increased the frenzy of his hysterical enemies.

ARRIVAL OF H. M. S. SPHINX.

H. M. S. Sphinx, Commander T. W. Kemp arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon from Muscat, which port she left on the 6th instant. During the voyage she experienced moderate monsoon.

A FATAL ASSAULT CASE.

CHARGE AGAINST A EUROPEAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 11.

A European named Samuel Petty, a Custom House Officer, is being tried on a charge of fatally assaulting a young man, named C. A. Morrison to whose sister Petty was engaged. The "post mortem" examination showed that Morrison was suffering from a diseased brain.

CONCESSIONS TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

SUBORDINATE OFFICIALS' LEAVE.

SIMLA, AUGUST 11.

A valuable concession has just been made to a large class of Government officials upon small pay. Article 48 of the Civil Service Regulations lays down in a note that, if a Government officer drawing less than one hundred rupees per mensem takes privilege leave for more than one month, he can only do so on condition that no extra expense is caused to the State. The effect was that these officers could not take such leave unless their work could be carried on without the appointment of a locum tenens or unless they paid the latter out of their own pockets. This restriction which dates back more than fifty years was a serious hardship especially in small offices and the Secretary of State has now sanctioned the recommendation of the Government of India to withdraw it. Officers drawing less than one hundred rupees monthly are thus placed upon the same footing as all others in civil employ and can have up to three months' privilege leave upon full pay.

THE CHORD RAILWAY.

MILITARY LABOUR EMPLOYED.

SIMLA, AUGUST 11.

The rails of the Chord line from Agra to Delhi via Muttra about 120 miles in length were linked up on the 2nd instant and it is expected that the line will be opened for traffic by the end of next December. Of plate laying, 53 miles at the Delhi end were done by military labour furnished by the 48th Pioneers during the period from December to March last at an average rate of 1½ miles a day with 476 men and at an average cost of Rs. 135 per mile, a most satisfactory example of employment of this kind of labour. The line was sanctioned by the Secretary of State in September 1898 and orders for its construction were issued in October 1902.

THE SIMLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Mr. Harington whose services were lent by the Government of India five years ago to build a Railway to Simla is, now that that remarkable piece of engineering is practically completed, reverting to the Public Works Department in which he holds the rank of Chief Engineer. Mr. Harington leaves India on two years' well earned leave next December, prior to resuming work under the Government. The Board of Kalka-Simla Railway have appointed Mr. James A. Kellie, late of the Bengal and North-Western Railway, to succeed him. Mr. Kellie is due to arrive at Simla next October and will act as a Deputy to Mr. Harington until the latter finally leaves the Company's service in December.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

Plague continues to increase in Western and Southern India. The number of deaths last week rose in Bombay Presidency to 2,927 and in Madras Presidency to 390. Mysore State had 605 deaths last week, the United Provinces 240, Hyderabad State 187, Bombay City 44, Karachi 2, Calcutta 8, Bengal 191, the Punjab 24, the Central Provinces and Berar 39, Coorg one, Central India 90, and Rajputana 46.

P. W. D. POSTINGS.

Mr. E. S. Bellasis is appointed Executive Engineer vice Mr. H. V. S. Baker on special duty in the Public Works Department of the Secretariat of the Government of India.

Mr. Devon, North Western Railway, is permitted to resign the Government service.

Mr. Crighton officiates as Deputy Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway.

Mr. Gilmore officiates as Deputy Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

THE LATE MAJOR LESLIE.

POONA, AUGUST 11.

The funeral of the late Major T W Leslie of the 30th Cavalry took place this evening and was largely attended by the military officers of the station. The coffin was placed on a gun carriage supplied by the 29th Battery, the 93rd Highlanders under Major Mackenzie furnishing a firing party. The funeral cortege left the deceased's house at 4 30 Mrs. Leslie following with other mourners. The coffin was overloaded with flowers. The pall bearers were Captain Warner, Captain Orr, Major Buise and Captain Benn. The service was read by the Rev. DeCoetlogen. Wreaths were sent by Colonel Hazelton, Captain and Mrs. Warner, Major and Mrs. De B. Young, Captain and Mrs. Holbrook, proprietor of the Poona Hotel, and members of the Western India Club.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

H. M. S. PERSEUS vs. BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

An interesting match was played on the Cooperage ground last evening when the team from H. M. S. Perseus met the Bombay Gymkhana in the Harwood League competition. There was a large gathering of spectators round the enclosure. From the kick off, the Navy attacked and in a short time were within shooting range of the Civil goal. A very low shot was sent in and the Civil custodian failing to gather the ball, the latter found the net. The Perseus men thus scored their first point very early in the game. The Gymkhana gathered up and made matters lively for a time in the Naval quarters. But they were soon driven back and thereafter their appearance in the Naval territory was only occasional. The seamen attacked with great vigour and as a result of clever passing scored a couple of more goals in quick succession. Immediately after the third goal was registered, the whistle sounded for half time. After changing ends, matters assumed much the same aspect as before. The Civilians were confined within their quarters for the major portion of the time, but they defended well. For long all attempts of the seamen to score were very cleverly frustrated. At length just about the close of the game the Perseus men succeeded and the fourth point was registered. Score :—

H. M. S. Perseus	4 goals
Bombay Gymkhana	nil

POONA NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 11.

THE private theatricals at Ganeshkind, postponed from Monday, the 8th August, came off on two successive days, in the very cunningly arranged and effectively decorated pretty theatre there. The drop-scene was a triumph of scenic art with its near green distance and, far off, a fine castle on the beetling hills. The room in which the Acts came off was painted with due effect ; the old oak-panelling and well-filled book-cases making a most realistic background. Electric light was the illuminant, giving full value to the ladies' dresses yet respecting their restrained and excellent make-up. The piece, "Mrs. Gorringe's Necklace"—by H. H. Davis, was an ambitious one to choose, for it required sustained effort for its four acts, and a delicate appreciation of both the comic and the serious element. But the actors to whose powers it was entrusted were quite equal to the occasion as those, who were privileged to witness the play on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, fully realised. The cast was as follows :—

Mrs. Gorringe's Necklace.
A comedy in four acts by H. H. Davis.

Characters :	
Capt. Mowbray (retired)	Mr. C. B. Jeaffreson
Col. Jardine (retired)	Capt. Bayford
Lieut. David Cairn	Mr. T. D. Fry
Jeringaw (a detective)	Mr. J. H. DuBoulay
Charles (a footman)	Mr. H. Hitchcock
Mrs. Jardine	Mrs. Baddeley
Isabel Kirke (her daughter by her first marriage)	Mrs. Bonus
Vicky Jardine (her daughter by her second marriage)	Miss Forbes
Miss Potts	Miss D. Forbes
Mrs. Gorringe	Mrs. Crowe

From the first the piece went with a swing, a verve, a readiness in action and dialogue that did credit to the stage manager as well as to his well disciplined and numerous subjects. The first scene where Mrs. Jardine languidly listens to her guest, Mrs. Gorringe, excitedly complaining of the loss of her diamond necklace, explained the situation and brought the chief characters on the scene. As developments followed, the interest grew ; Mrs. Gorringe with charming feminine inconsequence, recalled, to the delectation of her hearers and the despair of the detective, all the unimportant circumstances in the discovery of her loss. Throughout the scenes the quality of her acting was on a high level ; her by-play was quietly effective, and she very cleverly managed to look the difficult part. Mrs. Jardine had a trying role to play, but she is entitled to hearty congratulations on the successful manner in which she maintained the attitude imposed on her. Her daughter Isabel, the fiance of the weak and unprincipled David, and also beloved by Captain Mowbray acted her part with much skill and natural charm. The fresh clear timbre of her voice gave a delightful finish and delicacy to her acting which was good from the first scene to the last. The impassioned moments where she refuses to be released from her engagement with her unworthy lover, were never marked by self-consciousness. Captain Mowbray displayed considerable histrionic powers in his presentment of the unselfish but devoted lover. His technical skill is undoubted and he never forgot to look his part as well as to act it. As the play proceeded his duty of warning the wretched David and pointing out the evil of his ways became quite onerous, but he acquitted himself well of the hateful task and lectured with almost too glib an ease. The scene where Mrs. Gorringe discovers that her penchant for him is not returned was a very excellent bit of work on both sides. Mrs. Gorringe's inimitable reference to "Mr. Gorringe *and* the children" was made with an air of virtue which the previous moments rendered comic. To Colonel Jardine more than many words of praise are due. From his make-up to every word and gesture of his performance he was delightfully natural and true to the choleric characteristics of his personation. The unfortunate David's was a difficult role but Mr. Fry filled it with success, and conveyed the impression clearly enough that weakness was his only vice. The detective Jeringaw was one of the most natural of that confraternity we have ever seen on or off the stage ; he did his part with an ease that left nothing to be desired. Miss Jardine though having little to do, did it well, coming in as an airy irresponsible young person with a charming and unrestrained insouciance. Miss Potts had little to do but did it well. Charles, the footman was as stately and sober as he could be. There was nothing comic about him.

The piece was altogether a performance noteworthy both for skill and charm. The good hits brought down the house from time to time, the hearty laughter indulged in by the audience showing how thoroughly appreciated the acting was. The dresses were extremely pretty. Mrs. Crowe appeared in three fascinating toilettes, a soft gray one with few ornaments, a black and white exquisite costume in a floral design worked out in brilliant jet over white silk, with pink roses in the corsage. The jewels worn with this creation showed that Mrs. Gorringe was more or less independent of the lost "diamond necklace with five drops in front and a pearl clasp at the back." The third dress was a dainty muslin in the newest style and prettiest shade, with a big picture hat added recklessly when her mind was made up to end her unlucky visit. Miss Isabel Kirke's (Mrs. Bonus) dresses, not being the owner of a lost diamond necklace, were of a simpler but quite as becoming order. A very pretty muslin dress with brightly trimmed hat to match did duty in the first scenes and an artistically designed white dress with a beautiful hat of the latest fashion and largest dimensions set off the charms of David's fiancee in the later acts. Mrs. Jardine's final evening toilette was brilliant with its shimmering trimming that twinkled with great effect when that lady uttered lively truisms to her husband. A better evening's entertainment could hardly be imagined than this most successful play to which Poona Society was bidden in large numbers on both evenings in the hospitable precincts of Ganeshkind.

Poona has an active and onerous time before it for the next six weeks. Work is to be done every day, but the amount of hard play got through would do credit to an Alpine Club or a company of motor-cyclists who bear on their faces the impress of being the hardest worked volunteer people in the world. It is not a case in Poona of "Le Roi s'amuse" only, his subjects have as good a time at that sort of thing, if not a very much better. The non-committal of the monsoon is still a handy subject of conversation, while the crops in and around the cantonment grow with difficulty, but so far they have not taken on the withered appearance that a real drought would bring. The teams entered for the Poona Tournament give promise of good play leading to an exciting finish ; we must hope in their interest as well as of the country generally, that the rain will fall sufficiently before the date comes for the Tournament. The decision of the stewards of the Turf Club in reference to Blue Blood's win gives more satisfaction than disallowing it did, the man who made the mistake being mulcted and not the excellent horse's backers. The punishment, in fact, fits the crime more or less dramatically, the horse's win not having been in the least affected by the fact that he was owned by a syndicate instead of a solitary individual. The Syndicate were not 'up' on that occasion, and the Turf Club's decision has let them down easily.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Major Cane 93th Infantry, is appointed 2nd in command of his regiment.

Captain Tregear, 98th Infantry, has been appointed to the Transport Branch and is posted to command the 24th Mule Cadre, Lucknow.

Major S. Thomson, Gordon Highlanders, is posted to the 2nd Battalion on vacating his appointment on the staff.

Lieutenant Frank Edward Hardcastle, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, is transferred to the Supernumerary List.

INSIDE LHASSA.

BRITISH MISSION ENTERS THE CITY.

THE TERMS OF SETTLEMENT.

A correspondent with the Tibet Expedition writing from Lhassa on the 4th inst. says:—We made our first entry into Lhassa to-day, when Colonel Younghusband rode through the city to return the visit of the Amban, accompanied by the Mission correspondents, and escorts of the Royal Fusiliers and 2nd Mounted Infantry. Half a company of the Mounted Infantry, with two guns, a detachment of the Sappers and four companies of Infantry were held ready to support the escort if necessary.

The City is squalid and filthy beyond description, undrained, unpaved and not a single house looked clean or cared for. The streets, after rain, are nothing but pools of stagnant water frequented by pigs and dogs searching for refuse. Even Chokong Cathedral appeared mean and squalid at close quarters, whence the gilded roofs are invisible.

Above all this squalidness, Pota-la towered superbly outside the city, its bastions and terraces built in solid rock. Despite its squalid environs, the mystery of romance still clings round the sacred palace. No one knows what amount of treasure or sacred relics are hidden behind the thousand windows, or when, or where the spiritual inmate has fled.

The few Tibetans we met in the streets were dressed in rags that must last them a lifetime.

The people of the city were strangely incurious. A baker, kneading dough, glanced at us casually and then went on kneading. Women gleaning barley merely looked up from their work. The streets are almost deserted perhaps by order of the authorities, to prevent an outbreak. As we returned, small crowds had gathered in the doorways, and women were peering through the windows. No one followed or took more than a listless interest in what was going on. One might have thought the entry of a foreign army into Lhassa, and the presence of English Political Officers, in gold-laced uniforms, an every-day event. No Tibetans, except the necessary coolies, visit the camp. The place might be boycotted, the general attitude of the natives seeming indifferent and apathetic.

The interview between Colonel Younghusband and the Amban was mainly complimentary. When the conversation turned on the Tibetans, the Amban complained of their darkness and cunning, and said they were children in negotiation and adepts in dilatoriness and prevarication, and seemed incompetent to conduct business on the serious lines necessary for a settlement.

Colonel Younghusband requested that accredited commissioners be selected to treat throughout the whole negotiations. He said he would not submit to an interview from a succession of irresponsible persons as hitherto, and complained of the evasiveness of the Tibetans. The highest officials had visited him on several occasions, but when he asked them to arrange the simplest matter, they excused themselves as unable to undertake any responsibility.

This afternoon the terms were disclosed to the Amban, who will communicate them to the Tibetans. So far only the terms have been intimated to the Lamas. They must meet the cost of the army while in Tibet. Every day spent here will increase the amount of the imdemnity.

We will get little no doubt at first. The Lamas will meet us with evasion and obstinacy, in which case Colonel Younghusband will resort to strong measures, and bring them to a more reasonable frame of mind.

The rumours of the whereabouts of the Dalai Lama are most contradictory. The Napalese Resident says he has fled with Dorjieff to Nagahuka, a hundred miles north of Lhassa. The Amban denies the report. Others say he is at Gaden Monastery, close by. Anyhow his movements are shrouded in mystery Dorjieff is supposed to have fled to Mongolia weeks ago, perhaps to collect troops.

The Tibetans have established a bazar outside the camp, and the shapes are bringing in presents.

The Gyantse post arrives and leaves here twice weekly. The first convoy from Gyantse is expected about the 14th.

All ranks are enjoying rest after the hardships of the march.

Good fishing is obtained in the neighbouring streams. A race meeting is being arranged.

An amusing feature of the Durbars is the variety of hats worn by the Lama's officials, resembling red lamp-shades, exaggerated Gainsboroughs, yellow motor caps, medieval helmets, inverted cooking-pots and coal-scuttles and also one incongruous English felt hat.

TIBET EXPLORATION.

Now that the Tibet Mission has reached its goal and the military force which has safeguarded it is in camp under the walls of Lhassa, the question of the march back claims attention. Colonel Younghusband informed the emissaries from the Dalai Lama who met him at the San-po crossing that, given the signing of a satisfactory Treaty, the Mission would be prepared to leave the holy city without any very prolonged stay. We shall probably learn within the next few days what the chances of an early settlement are, and when it will be possible for the troops to turn their faces towards India. One is tempted to ask whether it may not be possible to explore the course of the San-po, eastwards from the Chaksam Ferry for a considerable distance, or even whether a small compact force might not journey down its banks and make its way into Assam. The San-po, before it comes to be known as the Brahmaputra, has a secret of its own so far as the world outside Tibet is concerned. No traveller has traced its course among the unexplored mountains which lie between Lhassa and the extreme northern limits of Assam, and it would be a geographical triumph if the veil were now lifted. According to native reports there are terrific gorges, and the country is wild in the extreme. But these tales cannot altogether be trusted, though it is certain that the river must pursue an adventurous way before it turns the eastern end of the Himalayas and rushes southwards towards the Bay of Bengal. There must, for instance, be a fall of many thousands of feet in the 300 odd miles from the Chaksam Ferry to Sadiya, and it would be interesting to know whether this is by a series of rapids or by some tremendous waterfall. Speculation on this point has a fascination of its own, and there must be many keen spirits with general Macdonald who would ask nothing better than to be told off for such exploration, even if the journey involved great hardships and many weary weeks had to be spent on the work.—"Pioneer"

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths. from all Cause
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	7
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	3	18
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	2	1	18
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	1	1	25
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	5
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	10
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	1
Hospitals	0	1	13
Total	5	6	105
Total plague deaths to date	276,508	228,529	
Same date last year	8	4	75

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
0	3

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Darothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of 'Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers &c.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

National Fete Day.

GOVERNMENT AND THE CHURCH.

SOCIETE DE L'ART POUR TOUS.

PARIS, July 22.

Those people who got up early enough to go to the Review on Thursday last week were rewarded by a spectacle of great picturesqueness. It was not merely the assemblage of troops, the flash of cuirass, and the glancing pennons that made the scene worthy of a matutinal exercise; it was the sight of the Champs Elysees at an early hour of the morning, when a light blue haze, heralding the heat of the day, hung over the avenues, and trees and flowers and grass in their cool freshness suggested, indeed, the mystic country of the Elysian Fields, the abode of the blessed. Chairs and benches in which the little merchants are wont to do traffic on such days were almost deserted, so that the pedestrian got a clear view of the roadway with its long lines of police in white "ducks," and its volume of vehicular traffic sweeping onward towards the Bois. The Ministers pass, hemmed in with a moving square of dragoons; then comes a cloud of clattering cuirassiers, the President's escort. Immediately in front rides M. Lepine, the Prefect of Paris, a small and alert figure watching the security of the route. In contrast with the passage of authority is a two horsed carriage filled with merrymakers. They wear white smocks; upon their heads sit nightcaps of a varied hue and in their hands are instruments of some fantastic orchestra. This little scene gives the note of July 14. It is the people's day in good sooth.

Custom prescribes the passing of the evening of the "Fourteen," to those who remain in town, at a fashionable music-hall on the Champs Elysees. Thither, therefore, gathered a large crowd last evening, including the Bey of Tunis and the members of his suite. These performances are thoroughly characteristic of the summer life of Paris. There is the inevitable troupe of Russian dancers, whose movements are as frenzied as those of a pack of Dervishes, and whose yells would not disgrace a band of redskins. There is an interminable line of voiceless beauties in shimmering garments singing of love or its counterfeit; there is the Parisian conception of Dan Leno in "rat-catcher's" clothes and a kind of catch in the back when the bassoon grows obstreperous, and you may count for certain on the comic soldier with a pocket handherchief the size of a tablecloth, and about its colour, say, after a year's wear. A virtuoso from across the seas will invariably be introduced to play on strange instruments, and the whole will undoubtedly conclude with a "revue" in which a limited amount of clothing and much shapeliness of form will be held sufficient compensation for the paucity of dialogue and the inconspicuousness of plot.

The day seems far away when a music-hall in the Champs Elysees—the Alcazar, to wit—served another purpose, namely, that of political propaganda. One is reminded thereof because the chief actor in those stirring events, the celebrated Paulus, has been in Paris these last few days, and has revisited the scenes of his former triumphs. What he thinks of the present-day song it would, perhaps, be indiscreet to inquire; but expressed a certain wonderment at the inexhaustible popularity of "Viens, Poupoule," which, though of German origin, still haunts the lips of every butcher's boy in Paris. Paulus was the sweet singer of the Boulangist movement, and every night with the burning strophes of "Perella Victoire" he fired the blood of his hearers. So excited they grew that, on one occasion at all events, they took the horse from his cab and drew him proudly home. Paulus made heaps of money with his patriotic songs, one of which, "Enrevenant d'la Revue," has been sung and whistled round the world. In a foolish moment he quitted the stage to become the editor-proprietor of a party organ. He ruined himself in the process in spite of, or perhaps by reason of, the prize system he inaugurated. Now he lives in the Dordogne, in a quiet corner, and comes rarely into touch with his successors on the cafe concert stage.

Edmond Rostand was only twenty-five when he made his debut as dramatic author at the Comedie Francaise; Francis de Croisset, whose play, "Le Paon," has just been added to the repertoire of the National Theatre, is but two years older. He has had a remarkable career for so young a writer. He succeeded in raising a storm about his piece "Cherubin," which, indeed, never, got beyond the dress-rehearsal stage. The opposition of the critics on that occasion was so formidable that the piece had to be withdrawn. However, as joint author with Mme. Frederic Gresac, of "La Passerelle" (appearing in England as "Nellie's Wedding"), he had already tasted the sweets of success before his triumph this week at the "Francais." The young dramatist affects the English manner in dress; his apartment overlooks the courtyard of the British Embassy in the Faubourg St. Honore; he speaks the language of the Anglo-Saxon perfectly, and his cleanshaven face has caused him to be taken for a son of Albion. Indeed, English was his first tongue, his family having resided for some time across-Channel.

The house of Moliere, which is usually very staid in the matter of dress presented an unwonted appearance at the "repetition generale" of "Le Paon." It was "summery" to a degree. White-linen trousers and flannel suits were to be seen in the "premieres loges," and tennis costumes flaunted unabashed in the pit seats. The women were in their coolest dresses and flower-garden hats. From floor to ceiling fans fluttered in every feminine hands. Such a disregard for the conventions was certainly excusable considering the temperature, which was abnormally close for this time of year. By contrast the premiere was correctness and elegance itself. Every one was in full toilet, and it was a brilliant house. Mme. Loubet sat in the President's box. The "Francais" has set the fashion of introducing new plays at the tail-end of the season—of firing the last rocket in theatrical pyrotechnies. Others have followed suit, to a certain extent, by keeping open their doors during the period when the usual occupants of the loges and fauteuils are far away. Seven theatres are tempting fate in this way.

The Apache is the Parisian sea-serpent. He only shows his scaly head above the waves when the ocean of news lies under the calm of the Parliamentary vacation. He has been making a few appearances lately a little before his customary time. A great battle has been fought on the outer edge of Montmartre, whereby (to believe the accounts) many of the Apache tribe were placed "hors de combat." Now their is a code of honour among Apaches, and when one chief was "given away to the police" by an envious rival, his successor carried on the feud; and there was blood. Of course, the Apache does exist, but neither more nor less now than at any other time of the year—in fact, probably a little less because the fine weather enables him to "doss" in the open without resort to his usual devices to secure a lodging. But as he was generally against his own kind and in districts where, to say the truth, the usual tone of conduct is about on a par with his own, the suggestion (generally made in capital letters) that he is a serious public danger is hardly to be taken without allowances. Such however, is his evil name and fame that there are concierges in the streets about the Gare St. Lazare who attribute the recent explosion of a locomotive to his diabolic agency.

The French workmen have arrived in Paris after their pleasant and informing visit to London. The association "L'Art pour Tous," to which they belong is one of the most interesting developments in the France of to-day. The movement only dates from 1901 and there are already 2,300 members. It was really started by M. Marcel Prevost, who wrote an article in the "Figaro" asking for the co-operation of the intellectual class to aid the workers in obtaining culture by an understanding contemplation of works of art. The idea was seized upon by M. Gerault Richard the editor of the Socialist organ "La Petite Republique" for once finding common ground with its aristocratic contemporary. As a result L'Art pour Tous saw the light as a practical organization. Fifteen young men met in a cafe on the outer Boulevards and the details of the new Society were arranged. Then with the assistance of a journalist M. Louis Lumet a number of savants and artists were inscribed as sympathisers with the movement and each Sunday morning one or other of the list accompanies the working men on their explorations and excursions. The first party visited the Louvre and astonished the curator who did not know the secret by taking a keen interest in Assyrian antiquities. Since then every corner in the great treasure house of the arts has been laid bare by these indefatigable students who devote several hours of their only day of leisure to such serious pursuits. The excursions have not been limited to Paris, but have ranged over a wide extent of country, only limited, indeed, by the ability to reach and return from the place in the same day, and, naturally, also by the price of the ticket. One of the projected pilgrimages is to Amiens, where the wondrous old cathedral will be admired. The leader of that expedition will be M. Pronst, an ardent disciple of John Ruskin, who has just completed a fine translation of the "Bible of Amiens."

This Art pour Tous belongs to the wider movement that has given us of recent years popular universities and that interesting enterprise known as Mimi Pinson, of which we have heard so much lately. In its inception this society is Socialistic, but there is nothing like a love of art to beat down prejudice, and even, perhaps, to inspire that desire to acquire, personally and for one's own pleasure, which is opposed to the ideas of communal property and the dead-level of a State-regulated existence. In its general sense, Socialism on the Continent has a wider and more varied significance than in Great Britain, where it is associated with a somewhat forbidding political cult, and has little of the savinggrace of culture marking many of its professed exponents in France. M. Jaures, for instance, the most vigorous of the leaders of the advanced party, is not only an ex-Professor of the Sorbonne, but he has also a certain vogue in fashionable drawing-rooms. "He speaks so much like a Bishop," said one lady who admires the orator. Moreover, the Socialist leader is undeniably a polished conversationalist.

M. Combes is away at Pons, where he is to address a great meeting on Sunday, in view of the elections of the Conseils Generaux, which take place at the end of the month. It is not likely that any definite action will be taken in regard to the Church controversy until the reassembling of the Council of Ministers on August 2. Meanwhile the assurance grows that neither side intends to abandon its position. A political prophet whom I have consulted predicts that diplomatic relations will be broken off at once, and that the Concordat will be denounced in eighteen months' time. That is assuming that M. Combes retains office, which he certainly expects to do. He no longer enjoys a great popularity even with his own party, and M. Jaures, it is said, would not be displeased to see a change. The votes in the Chamber before the session concluded showed the uncertain temper of the House, but a little reflection during the holidays will doubtless bring the deputies back in a frame of mind to obey the party whips. The price of independence is not an easy one to pay unless the deputy enjoys great popularity in the constituency, enabling him to dispense with the moral and material support of his group. Furthermore, it is certain that the Premier continues in the undiminished confidence of the peasants and urban working classes. The next session promises not only the joys of a new attack upon the Church, but also that species of legislation for which the Socialists have not ceased to clamour since Mr. Waldeck-Rousseau recognised their power and gave a seat to the party. The projected bills deal with old age pensions for the working classes and that from of import peculiarly dear to those who will not have to pay it: the income tax. Already frightened at the socialistic tendencies of the Government, capital may be expected to take new wings and fly away if ever a measure so dangerous in the present constitution of parties in France ever appears upon the statute-book.

M. Combes' war upon the Church must have the most far-reaching consequences. The clergy, freed from State control, will be less moderate in their language and more given to the attack of Republican institutions than ever before. The Ministry will probably reply by police measures, and the most relentless and acrimonious conflicts are to be foreseen. Doubtless there will be wholesale proscriptions, but whether M. Combes will remain long enongh in office to eventually triumph over so powerful an organization as the Church of Rome is an open question. It is certain that for a time the clergy, with their stipends suppressed, will work against great obstacles. The cures will find less difficulty in providing for their sustenance than the superior officers of the Church.

NATIVE CHRISTIANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Ever since Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I. C. S, animadverted in his Census Report on the prevalence of illiteracy amongst the Native Christians of Bombay, my desire to improve educationally the condition of the East Indian Catholic community of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein has increased, and consequently when I observe how the leaders of my community—every community has its leaders whether they lead or not—have been apathetic, I am intensely pained and greatly depressed by the sad thought. For the information of your readers, I would submit the case. It is this—

By far the greatest portion of the above Community are under the Archbishop of Damaun, a prelate who owes his nomination to the See and domination over British subjects to the good will of the King of Portugal and his ministers. These exercise the right of nomination by virtue of a Concordat entered into with the Holy See, and this right implies an obligation on the part of the patron to promote the welfare and well-being of the people over whom the Padroado extends. It is a well-known fact that one of the stipulations enacts the provision of schools &c.

It is, of course, not to the interests of the Portuguese authorities to carry out the provisions of the Concordat; for, the carrying of the terms is equivalent to incurring expenditure and hence it follows that if the privilege in question can be enjoyed cheaply, one does not see the necessity of going in for expensive projects, and therefore the Portuguese policy of doing nothing (although you might call it "a dog in the manager" policy) is the wisest policy from the Portuguese point of view.

As the Bombay East Indian Association has been established for the advancement of the educational interests of the above Community, it goes without saying that this Association should have ere long addressed a representation to the contracting party or parties on the backward condition of the people, but the fact of the Association having done nothing is a proof that the Association has failed in its self-imposed duty. It may also be supposed that as the Association is studiously silent, its principal members, are not only indifferent to public interests, but that they are desirous to curry favour with the Portuguese ecclesiastical authorities At Kandy, His Holiness has his Delegate, Monsignor Zaleski, but I wonder whether at any time His Excellency has attempted to enquire into the lamentable state of things prevailing in the Diocese of Damaun. Why is His Excellency in India, if the Indians are not cared for? I hope, however, that this plain speaking will awaken the persons concerned to a sense of their responsibility and the duty they owe to the Catholic people,—Yours, &c.

AN EAST INDIAN CATHOLIC.

INDIAN CHURCHWOMEN'S SOCIETY.

A well attended meeting was held at Canon Ledgard's bungalow, Bellasis Road, on Tuesday afternoon for the purpose of inaugurating a Society in connection with the Church of England Missions for the Diocese of Bombay. Representatives of the Missionary Societies were present. After some discussion, a resolution was proposed and carried unaninously that "An Indian Churchwomen's Society be formed". A committee was then appointed to draw up rules and to settle details. A letter was read from Mrs. Pym, written two days before her death expressing her sympathy with the proposed Society and a vote of condolence with the Bishop, in his bereavement was passed.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, August 11.

Thursday:—The barometer has risen slightly to briskly in north-west India, Behar and Chota Nagpur. Pressure is low in the east United Provinces and at the head of the Bay. Winds have changed to north north-east at Suagor Island. Moderately steady rain has fallen in Behar and the United Provinces and light to moderate rain in Burma. Showers have fallen in Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Central Provinces, East Central India, West Himalayas and the Sub-Himalayas. Rain has continued light on the West Coast. Patna reports 5 inches, Tavoy 4 1-2, Meerut 4, Moulmein, 2, Diamond Island, Dehra Dun 3 1-2, Berhampore, Bahraich 3, Bassein, Darbhanga 2 1-2, Mergui, Cawnpore, Agra 2, Gorakhpur, Allahabad, Saugor 1 1-2, Monywa, Mandalay, Gaya, Murree, Delhi, Nagpur, Jubbulpore, Raipur one inch, Mainpuri, Pachmarhi, Balasore half an inch. Light to moderate rain is probable during the next 24 hours on the Burma Coast, Orissa, United Provinces, light rain, Bihar, Central Provinces, Showers in Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, East Central India and possibly Deccan. The low pressure area at the head of the Bay will probably cause rain to decrease temporarily in north-east India.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Islanda, Captain J. Anderson, which arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Calcutta reports having experienced in the Bay of Bengal fine weather and smooth sea, and on the Malabar Coast moderate weather, with high westerly sea. The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co.'s steamer Hoseinee Captain F. D'Lorne, which arrived in harbour on the 10th instant, met with fresh S. W. monsoon and high following sea.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 11th AUGUST.

Amritsar.—Weather unsettled. Cotton plants want more rain.

Bhatinda.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain general over district. More rain wanted northern districts. Food-grain doing well southern districts.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Unusually hot. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants slightly damaged by drought. Food-grains suffering from want of rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety. Sufficient rain southern districts.

Delhi.—Rain general over district. Expect improvement in crops owing to seasonable weather. Crop prospects generally good.

Agra.—Heavy continuous rain. Cotton plants want fine weather.

Cawnpore.—Rain general over district. All crops suffering from too much rain.

Beawar.—Rain general over district. Cotton plants flourishing.

Amraoti.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Cotton plants flourishing.

Khangam.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well

Dhulia.—More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants flourishing. Expect improvement in crops owing to seasonable weather

Julgaon.—Has every appearance of a continued fall. Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well.

Broach.—Rain general over district. Continues cloudy, Sunny intervals. Cotton plants flourishing and want more rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgam.—Looks like rain. More rain wanted generally.

Wadwan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Looks like rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants flourishing and want more rain. Food-grains doing well.

Dholera.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally.

Bhawnagar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Farsi.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Seasonable. Cotton plants want more rain. Crop prospects generally good

Sholapur.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally.

Hubli.—More rain wanted generally. Seasonable. Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Outstanding crops benefiting by fine weather.

Bellary.—Rain so far insufficient to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start. Rain much needed generally.

Observations taken at 8 A.M., on Thursday, the 11th August.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has risen everywhere, the rise having been brisk in Sind Rajputana, Cutch and at Delhi, Indore and Hoshangabad. The barometer is from ·02 to ·05 in excess in Ceylon, along the coast from Ratnagiri to Cochin and also at Madras, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Negapatam.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at Lahore, Agra, Jacobabad, Calicut and Cochin, and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong in Lower Sind, Cutch, Kathiawar, the greater part of the Bombay Presidency and at Amraoti and Bangalore.

Temperature.—The variations of both the day and night temperatures are generally small. The maximum varied from 104° at Jacobabad to 72° at Belgaum and the minimum from 88° at Jask to 65° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast over nearly the whole country.

Rain has fallen at 25 stations, out of which only 10 report scanty rain under a quarter of an inch; the heaviest falls are nearly two inches at Agra and Cawnpore, 1·62" at Saugor, 1.30" at Calicut, 1·20" at Karwar and nearly an inch at Raipur, Jubbulpore and Delhi.

Weather.—Conditions are somewhat unfavourable and rain in local showers is to be expected in almost all districts except perhaps in Gujarat.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 10th August 1904.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	inches	29·689
Temperature of the air	degrees	81·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer		77·4
Dew Point		76·0
Relative humidity of Air		0·841
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)		8·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	84·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		77·8
General-Directions of Wind.*	WSW.	W
Movement of Wind in 24 hours miles*		474
Fall of Rain		0·2
Total fall during month		3·77
„ „ year		29·10
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 11th Aug.,		0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director Government Observatory

HIGH COURT.—August 12.

Before The Hon'ble The Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor.

For dismissal.

1173—Mansuklal D and J—The Soonderdas Sons and Co Ld vs Narandas Canjee—Smetham B and N

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

1301—Tyabjee D and Co—Jivraj Singjee vs The Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society—Craigie B and C—Part heard

1297—Payne and Co—Hajee Hasham Cosman and another vs Noor Mahomed Hossein and others—Malvi H and M

1303—In person—Rowjee Khimjee vs Schroder Smith and Co

1290—Mulla and M—Cassam Sidick vs Essack Moosa—Thakurdas and Co

1293—In person—Surajmal Chunilal vs Manekchand Kapurchand—Edgelow G and W

1302—Crawford B Co—W L Harvey and others Hajee Jan Mahomed Moosa and others—Craigie L and O

1304—Smetham B and N—Wasantrao Madhowrao vs Anandrao Gunpatrao—Little and Co and Smetham B and N

1309—Wadia G and Co—Rahimtoola Somji and others vs Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy—Thakurdas and Co

1311—Maganlal J and G—For pauper—Keshowji Katchra vs Gangji Shawji—Madhowji and V

1313—Malvi H and M—N C Macleod vs Haridas Ramdas and another—Little and Co and D D Romer

1315—Tyabjee and Co—Moosa Hajee Joomas Noorani and others vs Haji Abdool Rahim Hajee Hamad and others—Ardeshir H D and Co and Tyabji and Co

1305—Mansuklal J and H—The Advocate General of Bombay vs Gungabai widow and others—Little and Co—Mansuklal J and H—Craigie L and O

1318—Bhaishanker and K and G—Bhut Mulji Hurjiwan vs Hurgowan Ramjee and others—K D Shroff—B K and G

1319—Dikshit D and S—Tejpal Godoo and others vs Bodische Anilene and Soda Fabrick—Payne and Co

1320—Hiralal D Sitaram Sawabai vs The Hindustan S and W Co Ld—Dikshit D and S

Reference From the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

220-14874-03—Tyabjee D and Co—Badridas Kamruch vs Waman Bapuji Dewan—Chitnis and M

477-01 Craigie L and O—Jamnabai vs Goolam Hoosein Shamjee Parpia

Before The Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

167 03—Captain and V—Zoolokhabai widow and another vs Syed Zymul Abidin &c—Chitnis M and M Part heard

249-04—In person a pauper—Jamnabai and others vs Luxmibai and another Balkrishna V N K—Part heard.

63,2558-03—Payne and Co—Jutmal Ramanund and another vs Gangajal Ookudas—Captain and B—(for postponment)

503-03—Tyabjee D and Co—Moosabhai Mahomed Sajun and another vs Yacoob Mahomed Sajun and others—Nanu H and Co and Tyabjee D and Co—Part heard.

577-99—Malvi H and M—Bijbath Gowaldas and others vs Hiralal Sadaram and others—Bicknell M and M

76-02—Malvi J and M—Ebrahim Hajee Sulleman vs Memon Hassam Abba and Co

77-03—Matubhai J and M—Ebrahim Hajee Sulleman vs Memon Hassam Vannid

652-02—Kanga and P—Dayal Mooljee Cullian vs Laljee Doongersey and another—Tyabjee D and Co

751-03—Nadirsha and T—Bayaji Gangaram vs Shambhoo Namdeo Vanjari and other—Balkrishna V N and V

771-03—Payne and Co—Rustomji—Edulji Sakicth vs Mavel Francis and others

122-06—K B Mehta Gungabai widow and another vs Dhanji—D D and Romor

512-33—R P and Mehta—Gool Mahomed Fazale vs Jacob Gool Mahomed and others—N and M Cama and R and P Mehta

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russel.

For Judgment.

454-03—Edgelow G and W—Haji Saboo Sidick vs Lookmanji Mahomedally Gongruvalla and others—Bicknell M and R and M B Chothia

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Cause.

457-01—Captain and V—Bhasker Waman Ranade vs Narayendas Soonderjee and another—J P Dastur

For Recording Evidence.

750-02—Little and Co—Esmailji Ebrahimji Nagree vs S Basoridin and others—Bicknell M and R—Part heard

Long Cause.

199-01—D D Romer—Gangaram Saibco and another vs Waman Vithal and another—Ardeser H D and Co.

Testamentary Suit.

9-04—K B Mehta—Bomonji Rustomji Mullaferozej vs Boochibai Jehangir Sukhan and others—Nanu H and Co K P Not to be called on.

Long Causes.

707-02—In person—Shivji Ladha vs Hirbai widow—Madhowji V.

681-03—In person—Lakhmishunker Dewshunker vs Lalbhai Fakirbhai and another—D D Romer.

214-03—Thakurdas and Co—Jenabai vs Rahimanbhoy Assur and others—Motilal and Co Tyabji D and Co.

551-02—Unvalla and C—Mathuradas Canji vs Meghjee Lakhmidas and another.

728-02—Kanga and P—Mahomed Abdula bin Mahomed Coachman and another vs Bai Cooverbai and another—Pestonjee R and K.

552-01—Captain and V—Abmedkhan Mahomedali Penker vs Abdoola bin Ali Saheb Coor and others—Payne and Co D D Romer and B Raghavaya.

757-51—Matubhoy J and M—Ladha Dossa and another Tamji Gordhundas—Payne and Co.

512-93—Captain and V—Bhanji Cursondas vs Damodhar Madhowji and others—Payne and Co.

57-03—Unwalla and P—Shaikchand bin Shaik Bala Saheb vs Luxamon Bawa Bhoir and and another—Maganla J and G.

487-00—Payne and Co—Rukhmanibai v Bomonji Sapurjee Chothia Pestonjee—R and K

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Chandavarkar.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes

205-30—Bicknell M and R—Premchand Vadilal and others vs G F Bendits and Co—Crawford B and Co

154-03—Thakurdas and Co—Haji Adam Sidick vs Mancekji Edulji Contractor and others—K D and Shroff

102-04—Jehangir and S—Ramabai widow vs Jugjivan Motichand—Payne and Co

112-04—M and B Chothia Framroze—Jamshed Aga vs Ranchordas Tribhowandas Mody—Payne and Co For Postponement.

116-04—Payne and Co—Khemraj Shrikisson vs Vanmabdas Jivandas—Matubhoy J and M

557-02—Pestonjee R and K—Baba Meya Samsudin vs Shaik Mahomed bin Abdul Rehman—T D and Co—M B Chothia

613 03—Matubhai J and M—Doolabjee Sunderjee vs Dayaram Harjewan others—Bhaishunker K and G For Postponement.

742-02—Matubhai J and M—Damodardas Rangildas and others vs Shivajee Saibu—F P Pavri

821-01—Edgelow G and W—Ambalal Tamulchand and others vs Raghunath Mahund and others Kanga and P—K D Shroff

344-03—Crawford B and Co—Jehangir Rustomji Divecha and another vs Jeejeebhoy Ardesir Divecha and another Sorabji and J

702-03—Crawford B and Co—Nama Essoo Padwal and others vs Dada Bawoo and others—D D Romer—In person

633-04—Mulla M Ravji—Hemraj vs Toolsidas Ramjee Kama and others—Little and Co

Few movements whose basis is thrift and selfhelp have shown more remarkable progress than that of the Royal Pension Fund for Nurses in which the King and Queen take so peculiar an interest. Less than twenty years ago many persons who had some right to express an opinion held that it was impossible for nurses to save anything out of their limited earnings. The Princess of Wales of those days shared the views of those who believed a Pension Fund to be practicable and the other day when Her Majesty presented certificates at Buckingham Palace she had the gratification of knowing that the nurses have now paid into the Fund nearly a million sterling.

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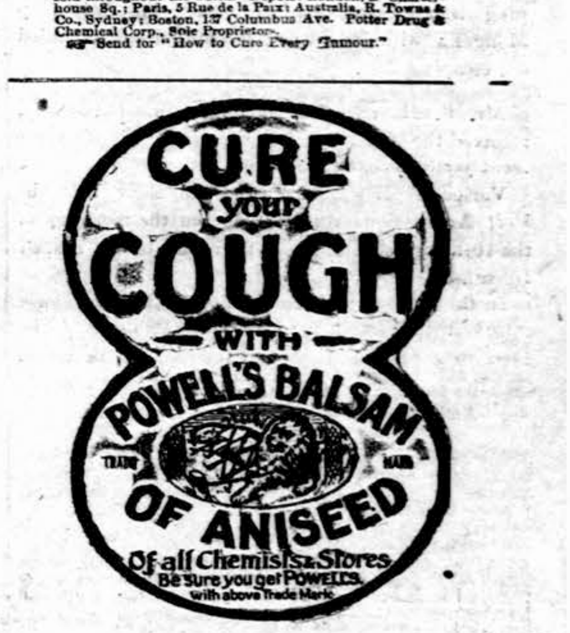

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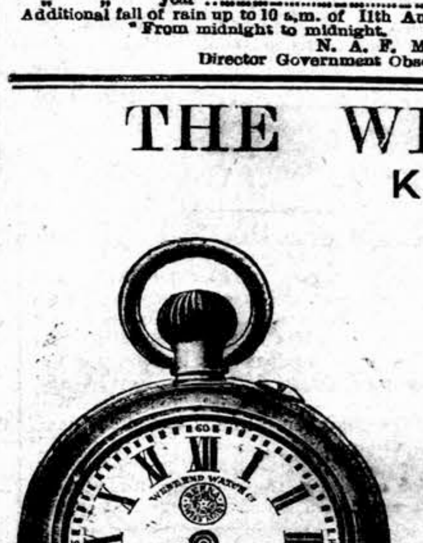

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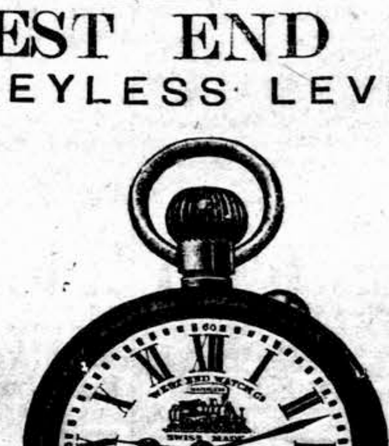

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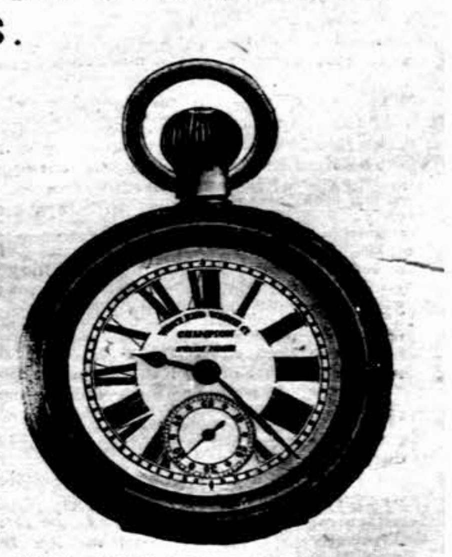

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PURELY PERSONAL.

THE winning by Winchesteeter of the Ashburton Shield at Bisley this year recalls (writes an Old Student) a story of Dr. Ridding, now Bishop of Souhwell, who was Head master of the college on the last occasion—nearly thirty years ago—when victory crowned the Wykhamist efforts. On the shiely being brought back in triumph to be hung in Moberly Library, Dr. Ridding made one of his famous curt orations to the winning team, ending up by saying: "Yes, yes, my boys I'm very glad you've brought back the shield; wish I were a peg for you to hang it on." Hence his nickname of "The Peg," by which he was known to many succeeding generations of collegians.

The loss of Lady Bancroft's little lovebird (writes a correspondent of "M.A.P.") caused a witty remark from Sir Squire, who with other leading members of his calling, received the Prince and Princess of Wales at the recent dramatic fete in the Botanical Gardens. The Prince drew a newspaper cutting from his pocket-book and said to Sir Squire Bancroft: "I think I have got a Lady Bancroft's lost bird. One of the br ed was playing about for some days in the garden of Marlborough House, where it was caught by my children. Pray go and see if it is yours. I hope so, but, mind, I shall claim the reward." Sir Squire at once replied: "Certainly, sir; it is small, but appropriate, being half-a-sovereign."

Ducal garden-parties (writes "One who was there") are not an everyday occurrence. Even the weather rose to the occasion on Friday last, and supplied a splendid sample for the Duchess of Northumberland's entertainment at Syon House, near Isleworth. "Four to seven" were the hours named, and on the back of each invitation card were minute instructions as to how the transit from London could be contrived by road, rail, or river. The scene, during the drive from London, was varied and amusing. Smart Society had a choice of conveyances. There was one four-in-hand, many smart carriages, countless motors (both petrol and electric), a few bicycles, and—rumour declares—several very well-known personages came down from town on the democratic, but quite excellent, service of tramcars. The stately gates of Syon House are surmounted by a massive stone lion, one of the famous Percy lions that once crowned the portals of Northumberland House, at Charing Cross. The Duchess of Northumberland received her guests in the picture-gallery, wearing a simple gown, but a row of priceles pearls about her neck.

London Society was well represented. The Duchess of Montrose—who drove down in her smart electric motor —looked well in a white constume of fairy-like lace and chiffon. Lady Wolverton also appeared in a smart white grown, while the Dowager Lady Granville was stately in simple black. Lady Deerhurst wore black and white lace, and round her neck one row of large pearls, and a rather unique necklace formed of big, single opals. Mauve seemed a favourite colour. Lady Jersey—for once acting not as hostess, but as guest at garden-party—had a pretty mauve gown; and Lady Garioch, one of last year's bridges, looked charming in a mauve dress and hat to match. Pretty girls were plentiful, and Miss Ghita Stonhope—one of this summer's beauties—appeared in pale green muslin with a flower-trimmed hat.

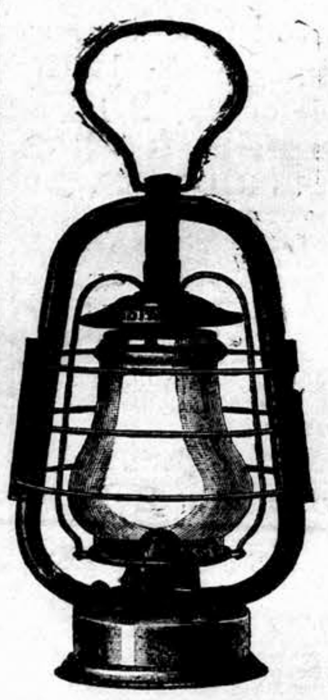
One of the most interesting of the many recollections of the Hon. George Waldegrave-leslie, who married Henrietta, Countess of Rothes, and died last week full of years and honours, was connected with the Chartist scare of 1848, when all Londoners were invited to enrol themselves as special constables in order to held to keep the peace on the memorable 10th of April. Mr. George Waldagrave's beat was the north side of Piccadilly, from the Circus to Sackville Street, and was next to that of Louis Bonaparte (afterwards Napoleon III.), whose beat extended to Dover Street. The West End of London on the eventful morning was like a city of the dead—every shop shut, and not a cab, carriage, or omnibus to be seen. At two o'clock mounted troopers rode through the streets, calling on the special constables to go home, as all was over, and the presentation of the monster petition to Parliament had passed off without a sign of disturbance.

Among the most generous donors to the new Liverpool Cathedral Fund (writes "A Liverpool reader of M. A. P.") is Sir Alfred L. Jones, the merchant prince, who has given £10.000 to the building fund of our largest cathedral. Without any exaggeration, the title of "Banana King" may be given to Sir Alfred, He rescued the Canaries from destitution by his recognition of the potentialities of banana culture. He in uced the indolent natives to cultivate the fruit, he organised the trade in them and shipped them to England, and, furthermore, he created a taste for the fruit when they reached, here. His trouble and energy and expenditure met with the success that ditinguished all Sir Alfred's undertakings, and now the banana is the most generally consumed fruit in this country and the boats of the Elder-Dempster Company of which Sir Alfred is the head and heart, brings 30,000 bunches into Liverpool every week. It is an open Liverpool secret that Sir Alfred has adopted the succulent fruit to his own purposes and given it a significant personal value. A dish of fruit is always to be found on his office table, and to be asked to take a banana is an intimation that an interview is at an end. "Have you had a banana?" is a jocular question often asked of the caller who has been closeted with the great merchant. Few have the temerity to refuse Sir Alfred's polite invitation "to have a banana," but I knew one man who had a big business deal on hand who decline the hospitality. When Sir Alfred intimated by offering a banana that he did not wish to discuss the matter any further. "No Sir Alfred," remarked the visitor; "we have not reached the banana stage yet," and he proceeded with his negotiations.

Sir Alfred Jones is the principal owner of the large firm of Elder, Dempster & Co, which not only owns a fleet of considerably more than a hundred steamers, but runs several other big concerns. Among them are the Grand Canary Coaling Company the Teneriffe Coaling Company, the Sierra Leone Coaling Company, and to all these important stations their own colliers carry the coal from their own collieries at Port Talbot, in Wales. There is a good story told in connection with the Grand Canary Engineering Company. On the high, bare hill-side facing the harbour at Grand Canary the legend "The Grand Canary Coaling Company, Messrs. Elder, Dempster, & Co., managers." was painted in gigantic letters that no one calling at this busy half-way house to the Cape could avoid seeing. This glaring notice, however, was too much for Spanish dignity, and the company was asked to obliterate it because it looked too much as though they owned the island. Though the sign was removed, this impression was, and is, a pretty accurate one. Sir Alfred is the benefactor of Grand Canary; he practically runs the island, and to describe his various interests there would require a whole issue.

Sir Alfred is a man who does not forget old friends. Almost the only change they find in him is that he no longer lingers socially over lunch. Whether you meet him in Liverpool, or in his favourite' corner at the Constitutional Club in London, he gets through the meal in ten minutes, whereas it used to be an hour and a half's function. While engaged in multifarious enterprises, all of which receive his personal, attention, he is always accessible to the men whom he knew when he was building up his future. He has no wish beyound being considered a plain, business man. Unmarried, he keeps no town house, his tastes are simple, his personal expenses are slight and his home at Liverpool does not in the least resemble the mansion of a milionaire. Sir Alfred leads a strenuous life; he practises his gospel of success. "Work, hard work, my dear fellow; work at the beginning and work at the end, constant, continued application." He is sympathetic to the beginner; he thinks the young man of the day should be encouraged to work out his own material salvation. In a discussion on this subject he told the writer the best equipment for the keen competition of business is knowledge and capital, but the latter is not of much use without the former. Concentrated action where there is no financial advantage is a great factor, and the acquisition of knowledge in commercial life is another. A young man should be encouraged to make his own way in the world.

Your recent paragraphs about Mr. Johan Lavery remind me (writes a correspodent) of a little story in connection with him and the late Mr. Stoats Forbes. Mr. Forbes was always a very good friend to young artists, especially Scottish ones—a fact scarcely adequately recognised in the Press at the time of his death. One year Mr. Lavery gave a "one man exhibition" of Algerian sketches. Mr. Forbes attended it and bought several pictures. Mr. Lavery was there also, and Mr. Forbes, having discovered his identity, went up to him and said something about always being glad to encourage Scotsmen. Before Mr. Lavery could explain that he was a Scot only by adoption Mr. Forbes was gone. Long and anxious debate did Mr. Lavery hold with himself as to whether he ought or ought not to acquaint Mr. Forbes with the truth. In the end he decided to wait, and in due course Mr. Forbes's cheque came. Then then artist wrote, explaining that he was in truth an Irishman; "but," he added with a touch of characteristic humour, "you will see that at any rate I was Scottish enough to make sure of your cheque before revealing my nationality." Mr. Forbes was hugely delighted with the joke.



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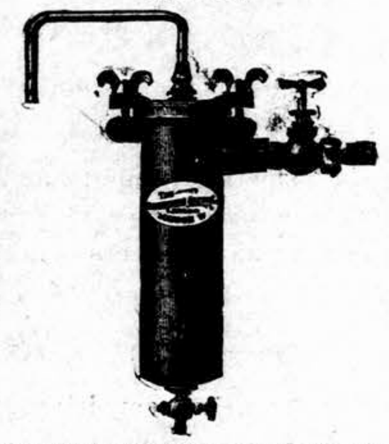
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185 Scarlet FLANNELETTE BLANKETS.

With black borders, suitable for servants, etc. Size: 50 by 96 ins.

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Durable and warm, 22 ins. wide.

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125 Pairs SHEETS.

Linen Finished Bed Sheets.

Very cool, and wash well, hard wearing. Size: 7 ft. 6 in. by 4 ft. 6 ins.

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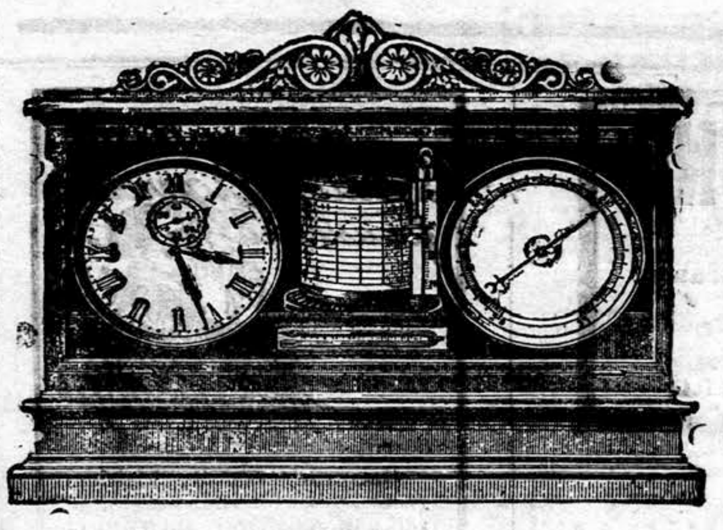

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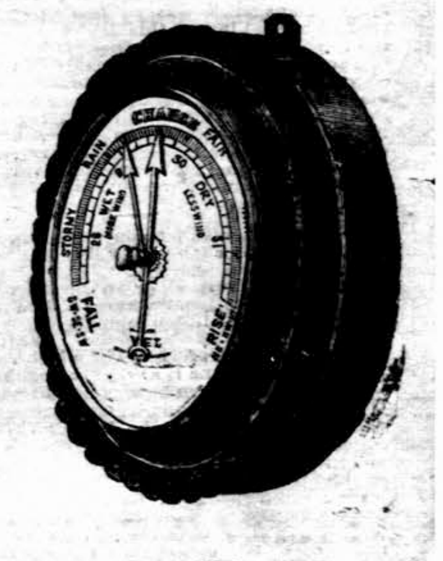

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